BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 21. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1864. { NO. 9.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $3.

Special Notices will be charged $6 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED.

TO THE JAIL of Onslow County two negroes. One by the name of John (alias) Dick, who says he belongs to Dr. James McLee, formerly of Wilmington, N. C. The other says his name is Berry and belongs to Dr. Hicks of Jones county, N. C. The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. MURRILL, Jr Sheriff.
Nov 9th 1864 26 1t—3 tf

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

I will attend at Masonboro precinct on Monday, the 5th inst; at Middle Sound precinct on Tuesday, the 6th inst; at Sandy Run precinct on Wednesday, the 7th inst, and at Holly Shelter precinct on Friday, the 9th inst, to assess the tax in kind..

SAML. N. CANNON, Assessor.

I will attend at the above places with the Assessor, to collect the taxes on all property heretofore assessed, on which the taxes are now due.

J. S. RINES, Collector.
Nov 9. 00 10t&7-6t

SALT.

FOR SALE at $12 per bushel, of best quality, at Little River, South Carolina. Having a lot on hand, persons can rely on not being disappointed. Those wishing to purchase can do so by addressing me thus:

C. GILBERT,
Little River P. O.,
South Carolina
40 6t—6-4t

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Thursday, the 8th day of December, 1864, I will sell, to the highest bidder, on the premises all of the perishable property belonging to the estate of Wm. Keith, consisting in part of Corn, Fodder, Cotton Seed, &c., &c.,

One crop of six months, notes with approved security.

JOHN T. MOORE.
8 3t

WILMINGTON, N. C., NOV. 17, 1864.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R.

The gross receipts of this road for the month ending 30th Sept. 1864, were $3,010,039 97
" " " 1,864,224 34

Receipts.....$1,145 815 63
" 1863.....$ 809,652 67

Increase for 1864.....$336,162 96

The gross receipts for 1863 were $1,402,831, over $600,000 less than the gross receipts for 1864 show an increase of $1,672,208 37, while the net receipts for the same time show only an increase of $336,162 96. This is due to the immense increase in the cost of all labor and materials which has swelled the expenditures in a ratio far exceeding that attained by the increase of receipts. The government is the great employer of Railroads, and its rate of compensation in the present state of the currency is not much more than nominal.

WEDNESDAY was observed here very much as Sunday would have been. It was a day of public worship and of abstinence from labor. There was no business done save that of the most indispensable kind, and, so far as we could see, the whole day was marked by the most decent sobriety.

School Books.

From Messrs. BRANSON & FARRAR, Raleigh, N. C., we have "The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book," for the use of Common Schools, by Mrs. M. B. MOORE.—We suppose it is well gotten up, as Mrs. MOORE in her preface says it is the result of observation during several years close application to the training of the young mind. We confess ourselves unable to see how any observation could have suggested the placing of the Analysis of the English Alphabet, with its vowels and sweet sounds, diphthongs, consonants, hard and soft kinds of consonants, together with accents, emphasis, and cadence, punctuation, and other things of a still more abstruse character, in the very front, and before the alphabet itself. But this is an oversight in arrangement which any teacher can easily correct. There are others in the body of the book which are no doubt attributable to the mistake of the printer, but which are liable to do harm by misleading, as for instance, *sin* for *seine*, *look* for *loch* a lake, *seraglia* for *seraglio*, and many others—(those we happen to see on just opening the book, and glancing over a few pages.)—But we must regard as still more objectionable such expressions as "He is *some larger* than a large dog," which occurs on page 75.

We point out these few imperfections because we think that the book is well calculated to serve a useful purpose, and it deserves to have all casual defects eliminated from it.

From the same publishers we have Johnson's Common School Arithmetic, by L. J. JOHNSON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College. This is a work designed for beginners, embracing the first principles of the science. It will no doubt be found of much practical value. Some of the nomenclature is new to us, but we suppose correct. The printing is not of the most legible, sometimes, but is better than in the speller. We can hardly look for fine work in these times, and therefore fault finding on that account is sadly out of place.

Messrs. BRANSON & FARRAR deserve credit and encouragement in their effort to contribute to the educational progress of the South, by the publication of elementary School books.

"The Black Horse Sergeant," compiled by a Captain in Gen. Lee's army, is another of BRANSON & FARRAR'S publications, containing some 74 songs of all sorts, from grave to gay, from lively to severe, from "All quiet along the Potomac" to "Root Hog or Die," and from the "Last Rose of Summer" to "Villikins and his Dinah." All tastes may be suited.

The last official dispatch from General Beauregard was dated Tuscumbia, Alabama, Nov. 8th. Thus we know that on last Tuesday week the headquarters of the Army of Tennessee were at Tuscumbia.

We attach little importance to the report of an advance by Sherman upon Macon, Augusta, Savannah and Charleston, leaving Thomas to watch Hood and Beauregard. Sherman is a bold and an able commander, but that would be too bold and too difficult even for him. The report is only based upon some speculations of the New York *Herald* and some "facts" of the *Montgomery Mail*, about as reliable.

A sensation article appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* of last week, stating that Sherman had left Atlanta with 75,000 men, to sweep through the cotton States, &c., &c., which is believed to be untrue. The whole thing is essentially *bogus*.

THE Richmond papers announce officially that the steamer Tallahassee has arrived safely in Wilmington.

THE proposition last brought forward is to have the composition on newspapers done by young women and girls. We do not know why it might not work sufficiently well after a while, although wherever previously attempted, it has always fallen through by reason of the compositors getting married and retiring deep into the shades of private life. That would not be so likely to happen now.

THE Charleston *Courier* says, and says boldly:

The oysters pickled at Tivoli cannot be kept there much longer than the good oysters fresh in the shell.

If they wont keep there, send some of them over here. Will take charge of them and see that they don't spoil. We will attend to any *given* quantity.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(CONCLUDED.)

I propose that the redemption shall be made from the tithes of cotton, wheat and corn, at prices fixed by the act, namely: cotton at fifty cents per pound, wheat at four dollars per bushel, and corn at two dollars per bushel: that the notes be received after the war, from all persons liable to the tax in kind, in commutation of their tithes; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue certificates in exchange for treasury notes, bearing six per cent. interest, secured and redeemable in the same manner and on the same terms as the notes themselves, free from taxation, and receivable after the war in payment of the tax in kind; and that all notes received into the treasury for these certificates, be cancelled.

The effect of this measure would be that, at present prices, the entire population would be interested in exchanging their productions for treasury notes. They would constitute not only a safe currency, but a profitable investment, for in the ratio of ten dollars for one, as compared with specie, the produce obtained in payment at the close of the war, would cost the following prices, viz: cotton five cents per pound, wheat forty cents per bushel and corn twenty cents. These nominally low prices would not operate to the prejudice of the agriculturalist, for his tax, being in kind, would neither be increased nor diminished by the price. It is true he would have a collateral interest in common with tax payers generally, (for of course all interests will be taxed) in the redemption of the notes at a moderate rate. In this respect his interest would be protected by the prices stipulated by the act, which are not too low for a time of peace. But if they were, a full compensation would accrue to the tax payer in the immediate enhancement of the notes and consequent reduction of expenses. And the producer would find a complete indemnity in the sale of a bushel of corn now at four dollars, and the application of the money to the payment of a tax hereafter of two bushels.

In suggesting the three articles of cotton, wheat and corn, as a specific pledge for the redemption of the currency, no immunity from their full proportion of taxation is intended to be implied, in respect of other objects of the tax in kind; on any subjects of taxation whatsoever.—These are only assigned to this particular office or function because of their peculiar adaptation thereto.

The following is an estimate of the resources to be thus applied, viz: wheat twenty-five million bushels; Indian corn, two hundred million bushels, and cotton, two million bales. A tax of ten per cent. would yield as follows:

Wheat, two million five hundred thousand bushels at four dollars,.....	$10,000,000
Indian corn, twenty million bushels at two dollars,.....	40,000,000
Cotton, two hundred thousand bales, at $200 per bale,.....	40,000,000
	$90,000,000

This amount applied annually would redeem the notes outstanding in four or five years. The credit due to this estimate may be inferred from the following summary of the crops of the Confederate States before the war taken from the United States census of 1860:

Cotton estimated at 400 pounds per bale and 50 cents per pound; wheat at $4 per bushel, and corn at $2 per bushel.

STATES.	Bales.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	[illegible] Value.
Virginia.....	125,746	$62,873,000	23,290,400	$93,161,600	88,266,700	$176,533,400	$331,568,000
N. Carolina..	345,013	172,506,500	29,102,800	116,411,200	30,076,564	60,153,128	349,070,828
S. Carolina..	703,540	351,770,000	6,285,600	25,142,400	15,965,816	31,931,632	408,844,032
Georgia.....	993,651	496,825,500	20,736,000	82,944,000	30,778,238	61,556,596	641,326,096
Alabama.....	990,400	495,200,000	140,388,000	561,552,000	33,761,194	67,522,388	1,124,274,388
Mississippi..	1,202,055	601,027,500	19,783,200	79,132,800	55,524,385	111,048,770	791,209,270
Florida.....	724,424	362,212,000	13,212,600	52,850,400	30,778,238	61,556,596	476,618,996
Louisiana....	415,281	207,640,500	9,211,200	36,844,800	30,778,238	61,556,596	306,041,896
Texas.....	366,465	183,232,500	1,422,000	5,688,000	11,111,232	22,222,464	211,142,964
Arkansas.....	212,015	106,007,500	4,992,000	19,968,000	11,111,232	22,222,464	148,197,964
Tennessee.....	84,507,600	1,636,500	40,400	1,676,900	6,889,948	13,779,896	100,057,396
Kentucky.....	40,400	20,200	818,400	3,273,600	3,378,805	6,757,610	10,051,410
Missouri.....			2,212,800	8,851,200	1,111,232	2,222,464	11,073,664
	5,857,002	$2,928,501,000	151,753,200	$607,012,800	367,761,194	$735,522,388	$4,271,036,188
	4,027,000,000		607,012,800		735,522,388		

The leading details of this plan or measure to reassure the public of the safety of the currency, and the redemption of it in full, will consist of the ratio in which the selected staples should be combinded, and of the provision necessary to equalize the value of the postponed and preceding instalments. The combination of the staples as recommended in this report is 1 9 of wheat, 4 9 of corn, and 4-9 of cotton. The scheme recommended in another place, for the purpose of harmonizing the value of the successive instalments, is the substitution of certificates, bearing interest, for the currency, set apart by the holders, in commutation of the tax, or to purchase the tithes. After the most careful investigation I am satisfied that the measure may be successfully reduced to practice.

Under the operation of this system a sure appreciation of the currency may confidently be expected. All will discern the advantage to arise from the acquisition of treasury notes at present prices, and even foreign capital may be expected to absorb a part, for at the rate of ten dollars for one dollar of specie, the cost of cotton would be reduced to five cents per pound. Confidence may be expected to return; for those who dread repudiation, and those who would regard the return to specie payments with equal alarm, would both be encouraged and assured. In imparting increased value and security to the treasury notes, greater reliance in the value of the funded debt would be inspired, for the expenditures would be reduced and the accumulation of debt be retarded.

The currency debt being provided for, the total remainder, to wit, the funded debt, would be as already stated.....$738,340,000

And if to this sum be added the amount of bonds to be sold before the 1st of January, which may be estimated at about..... 40,000,000

The total sum of interest-bearing debt on the 1st of Jan., 1865, will be..... $778,340,000

The value of real and personal property in the Confederate States in 1860, according to the United States census, taken at specie value, was.....$5,202,166,107

Notwithstanding the waste and desolation of the war, and the amount of property in the enemy's lines, the subjects of taxation under the act of 17th February, 1864, according to the returns made to the commissioners by the assessors, under the act of 10th of August, 1861, is as follows, viz:

Property employed in agriculture:		
Specie value,.....	$2,900,758,777	
Currency valued at $5 for $1,		$14,503,793,890
Other property:		
Specie value,.....	1,450,379,379	
Currency valued at $7 for $1,		10,152,655,653
Specie value,.....	$4,351,138,156	$24,656,449,543

There is an element of our national wealth, taken singly, that exhibits, in a striking view, the amplitude of our resources to meet our wants. I refer to the great staple of cotton. The nett proceeds of one bale exported and sold in England at the present price is about two hundred dollars in gold; and at the rate of ten dollars in currency for one dollar in gold, this is equal to two thousand dollars; and to four billions of dollars for the two millions of bales estimated to be still in the country; a sum more than five times as great as the funded debt. The impossibility of realising the full benefit of this resource under existing circumstances is admitted; but the statement exhibits the abundance of our means; and every effort should be made to apply this great element of wealth and power to the purpose of arresting the progress of depreciation, and retarding the accumulation of debt.

I propose an additional duty of five cents per pound on the exportation of cotton and tobacco and the duplication of the duties on imports; payment to be made in coupons of the five hundred million loan, sterling exchange and specie, as now provided by law. The price of cotton in Liverpool being about sixty cents per pound, the deduction of five cents for the tax would hardly have an appreciable effect upon its value in currency. The duty would fall chiefly on the foreign consumer, or be taken from the profits of the exporter; and an important financial advantage would be obtained at a moderate expense to the country. The increased duty on imports would be a small tax on this lucrative trade. If paid by the importer, it would be free from all objection; and if by the consumer, his ability to bear it is abundantly proven by the high price paid for goods. These measures would enhance the value and enlarge the demand for the five hundred million loan.

The expenditures for the six months, from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 1865, with an improved currency, may be safely estimated at a maximum of $300,000,000; and for twelve months at.....$600,000,000

To this amount must be added for the redemption of notes as proposed, the sum of..... 60,000,000

And for the estimated amount of floating debt. 114,000,000

$774,000,000

To meet these demands upon the Treasury, I propose the following scheme of taxation and loans, viz:

1. Taxation, including the tax in kind.....	$360,000,000
2. Sale of bonds of the 500 million loan and certificates of indebtedness.....	409,000,000
3. Import and export dues and miscellaneous receipts.....	5,000,000
	$774,000,000

To raise the amount proposed by taxation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the act amending the act of 17th February, 1864 as will leave the property and income tax in operation, without the abatements now allowed, viz: Section 1, paragraph 1, of the amendatory act of 14th of June, 1864, which provides that the value of the tax in kind shall be deducted from the *ad valorem* tax on agricultural property; and section 8, paragraph 2, of the same act, which provides that the property tax shall be deducted from the income tax. By this change the desired amount of revenue will be secured, and the prominent inequalities of taxation, now the subject of complaint, will be redressed.

The tax in kind being ten per cent., and its value in currency, $145,000,000, it follows that the productions taxed amounted in value to $1,455,000,000; and the assessed value of the property from which these productions are derived being $2,900,758,708 40 it is apparent that the gross income of $1,450,000,000 is equal to fifty per cent. of the assessed value of the property. Hence an agricultural estate of the value of $100,000, subject to an *ad valorem* tax of $5,000, yielded a gross income of $5,000. The tithe of this income at (5.000) paid the property tax, and left undiminished $45,000 of income. This result was the consequence of valueing the property for taxation in specie, and the productions received in payment of the tax in currency. Had the property been valued in the medium in which the tax was payable, the assessment would have been at least $500,000 and the tax $25,000; or had the articles received in kind been valued, as the property was, in specie, the payment would not have exceeded $2,000, and $3,000 more of tax would have been received in currency.

The inequality of taxation that resulted is made conspicuous by a comparison with investments made in Government securities. The same sum of $100,000, in eight per cent. bonds, yielding $8,000 per annum interest, paid $5,000 tax, and left a clear income of only $3,000. Capital invested in banking presents a contrast equally striking.—One of the banks in Richmond, which is referred to as an example only, earned a capital of $2,336,000, paid $121,400 taxes, the specie being assessed at eighteen times the value of 1860; and the amount distributed among the stockholders as income was $368,640. On $100,000 consequently thus invested, the tax was $18,000, and the income $11,500. These inequalities give rise to grave complaints, whilst an amount of taxation equitably distributed would doubtless be cheerfully met.

The collection of a large sum in taxes is essential to the reform of the currency, and the country is in a condition the most favorable to bear the burden. The abundance of money, and high price of every species of property and supplies, would render the payment easy and free from embarrassment. The treasury will derive little aid from this source in the present year. The tax on the currency brought no revenue, operating only as a reduction of the circulation. The other taxes, with comparatively little exception, will be received in four per cent. bonds. The taxes upon property and income respectively, are, to some extent, nominal only; the *ad valorem* tax on property engaged in agriculture being discharged by the credit of the tax in kind, and the income tax on property diminished by the whole sum of the *ad valorem* tax. These abatements, and the payments in four per cent. bonds, result in reducing the revenue from taxation (exclusive of the soldiers' tax) to about $40,000,000.

The accompanying able report of the Commissioner of Taxes is referred to for much valuable and interesting information on this important subject.

Computing the property of the country at the present estimated value, the following is the existing rate of taxation, viz:

Value of real and personal property in currency, rated at five to seven times the valuation of 1860.....	24,656,449,541
Total amount of taxes, including the tax in kind, and the soldiers' tax,.....	287,000,000

which is at the rate of one and one sixth per cent.

With this estimate of the resources of the Confederacy, the taxes proposed for the ensuing year cannot be deemed excessive. The sum of $360,000,000 reduced into specie at twenty dollars for one dollar, is only $18,000,000; and this amount, applied to the values of 1860, viz: $4,351,138,167, is at the rate of less than one-half of one per cent. And if the calculation is made in currency, viz: $360,000 000, upon an assessment of $24,056,549,541, it would amount to one and a half per cent. And when it is remembered that with the payment of the taxes quarterly, a measure which I strongly recommend, less than one-fourth of the currency will suffice for the quarter's tax, and the amount collected in any one quarter will be restored to the circulation before another comes payable, it is apparent that the resources of the country are ample to meet the proposed increase of taxes.

It may be objected that the several measures combined will unduly reduce the circulation, and expose the country to the evils of a declining and insufficient currency. The reply to this objection is, that the evils predicted are, to some extent, inseparable from the reduction of the currency and the improvement of its value. Any measures that are successful in effecting the desired reform must, of necessity, be followed by the trials that attend upon such a transition. If Congress does not interpose, and by some such measures as I have ventured to recommend, restore the currency gradually, judiciously, and by means of voluntary action, it will assuredly rectify itself by some violent and disastrous conclusion.

The developments attending the execution of the currency act of February 17, 1864, reveal clearly that the great body of the circulation is held in moderate sums by persons of limited means, in all classes of the population.—The deposits held by the banks, large as they are in the aggregate, proved to be the accumulations of individual depositors in all parts of the country. The report of the depositaries appointed for funding the old notes, show that soldiers, soldiers' families, and the poor generally, have been the heaviest sufferers by the tax on the currency and its depreciation. In view of the large stake of the poorer classes of society in the currency, the responsibility of fixing the value and establishing the security of the notes, assumes the gravity of a sacred duty. The soldier, and all who are forced to the immediate use of their money, are without the chance of redress for the loss they sustain by the depreciation, whereas the capitalist has it in his power to indemnify himself, and even reap a profit by investing in public bonds.

The measures proposed may be expected to correct this inequality, and give to those who claim our sympathy a mortgage upon our future supplies for bread at fair prices, and when the war is over the country will enjoy the satisfaction of having protected its defenders from want.

If the proposed reform should be followed by a general and large decline in prices, the result would be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction, except by those whose imprudent investments have contributed to the derangement we desire to correct. No improvement of the currency can be expected that will not be attended by an immediate decline of prices. It will therefore, be idle to say that the reform of the currency is desired, if we are willing that existing prices should be continued, and to shrink from measures that will be attended by the results indicated, is to oppose the reform of the currency. The time for hesitation is past, and one of two alternatives must be adopted. Measures should be taken without delay, to revive confidence in the treasury notes and uphold their value, or a tax payable in specie and the notes of solvent banks be resorted to. In the most favorable light in which the notes can be regarded, the purchasing quality does not exceed one to seven or eight, as compared with specie; and the bonds are even lower in value, being sold at the rate of one hundred dollars in bonds for six dollars in specie. To continue such exchange, if indeed, for any length of time it were possible, would be ruinous. But my conviction is, that it is impossible to persevere, and unless prompt and decided measures of reform are adopted, the progress of depreciation will be accelerated, and our embarrassments become insurmountable. I would, therefore, earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity of acting with dispatch, and, by the adoption of vigorous and decided measures, restore the value of the currency and avert the calamity with which we are threatened.

To remove apprehensions of our ability to bear with convenience the increased taxation recommended, it will suffice to call attention to the amount of taxes paid this year.

The total amount of taxes is estimated at.....$374,188,414

But from this sum must be deducted the credit given for the tax in kind and the income tax, viz.....$128,787,245

Leaving as the amount of taxes actually paid.....$245,401,160

To this amount must be added the tax on treasury notes of thirty-three and a third per cent.; and as the four per cent. bonds have declined in value to $66 66 per $100, the tax, in effect, included the whole sum of issues, except in so far as the bonds were used at par in the payment of taxes viz:

Total issue.....$797,792,000	
Less estimated amount of four per cent bonds receivable in payment of taxes.....	89,000,000
	$708,792,000
$708,792,000 at thirty-three and a third per cent.....	236,264,000
Sum of taxation actually borne by the people in 1864.....	$481,665,169

Of this sum there was received in aid of the Treasury, viz:

Tax in kind valued at.....	$145 527 431
Tax paid in currency.....	40 000,000
	$185,527 431

It is now proposed to raise $360,000,000, which will bring into the Treasury an excess over last year of..... 174,472 569

$360 000,000

whilst the sum of taxation to be met by the people will be $121,665 169 less than last year.

I would respectfully recommend that all Government bonds and stocks, and loans of every description to the Government, be declared free from taxation, except upon the income derived therefrom; and that the income tax be at the same rate and subject to the same conditions as other income taxes. The policy of this measure is obvious. Under existing laws, except in the case of the five hundred million loan and the certificates of indebtedness the income derived from Government securities is nearly all taken back in the form of taxation. One effect is to drive the bonds abroad and create a foreign debt that will be found oppressive on the return of peace, and another is to raise a preference for other investments over Government securities. Many investments yield a larger income than simple interest, and are capable of bearing the tax; but the interest on Government loans being limited, and not susceptible of augmentation, the tax of five per cent. absorbs nearly the entire income. In the case of the four per cent. bonds the whole would be taken, and when it is remembered that this rate of interest is low, and the loan was in a measure compulsory, this class of public creditors seem particularly entitled to the consideration of Congress.—Tender regard for the just claims of those who, confiding in the honor and good faith of the Government, responded to its calls for pecuniary aid will be attended by no less, since they who deal the most honorably with the creditor invariably borrow on the best and most economical terms.

I would particularly call attention to a class of creditors now lending their money to the Treasury at four per cent. interest, on the hypothecation of the six per cent. non-taxable bonds. It is obviously the interest of Government to exempt these loans from taxation, in like manner with the bonds they represent.

The tax also upon the bank deserves, in a particular manner, the careful consideration of Congress. It would be a conspicuous wrong to constrain these institutions to wind up their affairs, and a serious loss, both to the public and the Government to deprive the country of the support to be drawn from the concentrated capital they possess. This, I think, must eventually be the effect of the present tax if continued, and I recommend a modification of the law, such, in my opinion, as will give the desired relief, and leave the revenue undiminished. The assets the of the banks represent the following interests:

1. The capital belonging to the stockholders.
2. The surplus fund also belonging to the stockholders.
3. The deposits belonging to their customers.
4. The outstanding circulation belonging to the bill holders.

The following plan of taxation is proposed:

1. That the *ad valorem* tax be laid upon the sum of the capital and surplus profits, being the total property of the stockholders expressed in currency.
2. That deposits be free from taxation, as consisting of treasury notes only, a tax upon which reacts upon the Government.
3. That a tax of 75 per cent. be laid upon the notes of the bank, payable in specie and Treasury notes, the former in the proportion that the specie held by the bank bears to the sum of the outstanding notes; *Provided*, that all bill holders, presenting their notes at the bank and making affidavit that the notes were there, on the day of the passage of the act, the property of loyal citizens or aliens in amity with the Confederate States, shall be taxed five per cent. only, and in the same proportions as to specie and Treasury notes. And that it be made the duty of the bank to record the notes thus presented, with the names of the persons holding the same, and to collect and pay the tax, and to report to the proper officer for sequestration that in the hands of the enemy, all notes not presented for record and taxation under the provisions of the act.

The circulation of the banks on the 1st of January, 1859, was as follows, and there is no reason to suppose that it is now any less:

Virginia,.....	$10,340,342
North Carolina,.....	6,202,626
Georgia,.....	11,687,584
South Carolina,.....	9,170,333
Alabama,.....	6,661,117
Louisiana,.....	9,094,009
Mississippi,.....	169,400
Tennessee,.....	6,472,823
	$59,797,231

If limited to the five first named States the tax would still operate on a sum of forty-three million dollars, and if the returns shall exhibit a smaller amount than this, the residue would be brought under sequestration, and contribute more largely than the tax to the relief of the treasury.

The courts having decided that, under the act of 15th February, 1864, section twenty-seven, the four per cent. bonds, issued under the act of 17th February, 1864, to reduce the currency, are receivable in payment of property sold under the sequestration laws, I would respectfully call the attention of Congress to this subject. This cannot have been the intention, and as no other bonds are thus applied, but such as are under par, I recommend the repeal of that provision of the law.

I would also direct the attention of Congress to the 7 30 notes. The payment of interest is attended with the risk of frauds, and the regulations adopted for the security of the treasury are found inconvenient to the public. For these reasons it is desirable to change the form of these obligations, and I recommend that authority be given to issue six per cent. coupon bonds in exchange for the notes. This measure would effect a saving in interest of one million three hundred thousand dollars annually, which sum capitalized is equal to a reduction of nearly twenty million dollars of the principal of the debt.

In the act of June 14, 1864, to increase the compensation of the heads of the several executive departments, and other officers and clerks of the Government, the terms used have been decided not to include the Commissioner of Taxes, and the heads of the other bureaus of the Treasury Department. It is not supposed to have been the intention of Congress to deny these officers the relief extended to others, and I suggest the early passage of an act to bring them within the meaning and entitle them to the benefits of the act of 1st June.

The third section of the act "to organize forces to serve during the war," approved 17th February, 1864, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds for the payment of the bounty provided by the act, but omits to fix a time for the payment of the bonds; and I respectfully recommend that the act be amended in that particular.

I have the honor to report that the agency of the Treasury in the Trans-Mississippi department has been organized and put in operation, after a protracted delay occasioned by the difficulty of communication. The same cause has retarded the receipts therefrom of statements exhibiting the results of the funding and of its other operations.—Supplies of the new issue of treasury notes, of bonds and certificates of indebtedness, have been sent to that department, and there is every ground to believe that order and efficiency will soon take place, and the difficulties and embarrassments hitherto experienced there be removed.

The reports of the chief of the Produce Loan Bureau and of the Treasury Note Bureau will be submitted to Congress in a separate communication.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of Treasury.

THE PRINCESS DAGMAR.—The Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, who is to be the next Empress of Russia, is just eighteen years old. She looks far short of that age, from the infantine and innocent loveliness of her manner, and from her stature. Her eyes and teeth form the fascinating beauty of her face, her features being far from regular. In complexion she is a brunette, but the skin is wonderfully clear, and the roses of health seem ever to bloom on her soft dimpled cheeks. Her statue is rather under middle height, "but her form seems perfect, and her bust, scarcely yet come to maturity, rivals the most perfect of Thorwalden's goddesses in the swan-like neck, the gracefully drooping shoulders and the rounded proportions of her arms." To become Empress of Russia the young lady must change her religion, and become a member of the Greek church.

A SNEEZING HEAD.—The manager of a Berlin theatre got up a drama in which a human head was to be offered to a tyrant. In order to produce as much effect as possible, he resolved to use a human head. On the stage was placed a table covered with a cloth; on the table was a basin, and an actor, concealed under the cloth, poked up his head through a hole in the table, so as to seem to be placed in the basin. The effect was prodigious; the audience applauded and trembled.—Unluckily, a wag who was behind the scenes, sprinkled some snuff on the basin, and just as the tyrant finished his address to the severed head of his enemy, the head replied by a hearty fit of sneezing, changing the audience "from grave to gay" with a remarkable expedition.

We observe in the United States papers the record of the death of Mrs. Juliana Gardiner, mother of Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, the widow of Ex-President Tyler. She died at her residence on Staten Island, New York, on the 14th of October last. She was a most estimable lady, and was greatly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

RUMOR.—It is reported on the streets, this morning, that our forces attacked the enemy, last Wednesday, near Rough and Ready. It is further stated that we were driving them towards Atlanta. The cannonading was severe, and a considerable fight is reported. We give these rumors without endorsement, only hoping they may be true.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER NEWS.

RICHMOND, NOV. 16th, 1864.

European news of the 4th inst. has been received. The Jura was wrecked off the Mersey on her last trip out.

Capt. Morris, of the Florida, telegraphed the capture of that vessel to the Confederate Agent in London. The Times says the seizure was an act of piracy. The Herald recommends all the maritime powers to interfere, if the Florida is not given up.

It is stated that the steamer Lauran, from Liverpool, had transferred arms and ammunition to the new Alabama off Madeira.

The Czar, after an interview with Napoleon at Nice, went to visit the King of Prussia, at Pottsdam. Count Richberg's resignation has terminated the Cabinet crisis at Vienna.

John Luch, the well known artist, is dead.

A hurricane occurred at Calcutta on the 5th of October. One hundred and fifty vessels were driven from their moorings and were stranded and otherwise damaged. Twelve thousand persons are reported drowned. The loss is estimated at two hundred million of francs.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16th, 1864.

New York and Baltimore papers of the 14th have been received. The Herald says sufficient returns have been received from all the States to warrant the announcement that Lincoln has over three hundred thousand majority of the popular vote. He has carried all the States voting but three, and will have a majority of one hundred and ninety two votes in the electoral college.

The Yankees crow lustily over their recent success at Cedartown. They claim the capture of two cannon and one hundred and fifty prisoners, but acknowledge their loss to be considerable. They say nothing of their defeat at Middletown.

Nothing later in reference to Sherman's operations have been made public.

Jacob, Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, has been arrested by the government, and is now on his way to Washington.

The Wachusett arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday, with the Florida in tow.

A telegram from Cairo, says the Rebels have disappeared from Johnsonville.

Gold in new York on Monday was 245.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 15th, 1864.

No prisoners were received yesterday, the rough weather preventing the Yankee boats from meeting ours. To-night 1,103 were brought up, about thirty per cent. of whom are sick or otherwise disabled. The number received is little over 3,100. The delivery of Yankee prisoners commences on Thursday.

FROM THE VALLEY.

NEW MARKET, Nov. 16th, 1864.

Lieut. Baylor of the 12th cavalry, with 12 men, captured 10 prisoners and 17 horses, within 30 miles of Harper's Ferry, and brought them safely to this place. They report the Rail Road in running order to Summit Point, 15 miles below Winchester.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17th, 1864.

In the Senate Mr. Maxwell introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether he has information that any State of the United States has, through any recognized authority expressed a willingness to go into a Convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating a peace, or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities; adopted.—Mr. Semmes introduced a bill to extend the time of exchanging the old treasury notes for the new issue.

In the House resolutions were unanimously adopted, expelling W. R. W. Cobb, representative elect from the third district of Alabama. The House then went into secret session.

SUPPLIES FOR PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17th, 1864.

Gen. Grant has assented to all the details proposed by Commissioner Ould in regard to supplying prisoners on each side with clothing, &c. One thousand bales of cotton will be shipped from Mobile to New York and the proceeds expended under the direction of Gen. Trimble to purchase blankets and clothing for our prisoners.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17th, 1864.

The Baltimore American of Tuesday evening has been received.

Gen. Canby, while ascending the White River on the 6th inst., on board the gun boat Cricket, was shot by a guerilla from the shore, and wounded in the groin. His recovery is considered doubtful.

The boiler of the gun boat Talip exploded on the Potomac river last Friday, killing all on board except ten.—Sixty lives were lost.

A Washington telegram says: Sherman has been for several days beyond communication with the Capital, but nothing has been stated in regard to the direction taken by the expedition. Sherman in a letter to the President of the Sanitary Commission, dated at Gaylesville, Ala., on the 25th ult., thanks him for the prompt fulfillment of his request and for certain articles for the Union prisoners at Andersonville, and adds: Things have changed since, and he may have to go in person to deliver these articles to the prisoners.

Gold in New York on Tuesday was 240.

NORTHERN NEWS VIA MOBILE.

MOBILE, ALA., Nov. 16th, 1864.

Canada dispatches of the 10th have been received by the Tribune via Senatobia, stating that effective steps have been taken to preserve peace on the border.

The propeller Georgina has been seized at Chambersburg, Canada West, by the Collector of the Customs. It is believed she was being fitted out for a privateer.

Stuben's examination proceeds slowly.

A battle is believed to be imminent in the Shenandoah Valley.

CAPTURE OF U. S. STEAMERS.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 17th.—The Virginian has official intelligence that Lt. Col. Witcher, on the 5th inst., captured and burned two United States steamers, the Barnum and Fawn, with a quantity of small arms, on the Buffalo Shoals of Big-Sandy river.

On the same day he captured a large amount of stores at Williamsburg.

CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18th, 1864.

In the Senate Mr. Orr offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report the facts, as far as they can be obtained, relative to the lawless seizure and capture of the Confederate steamer Florida in the bay of Bahia, and what action should be taken by this Government to redress the outrage.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, introduced resolutions declaring the determination of Congress and the people of the Confederate States to prosecute the war until our independence is acknowledged. The third resolution proclaims the readiness of the Government to open negotiations to establish a permanent and honorable peace upon the basis of our independence.

The bill was passed extending the time for the exchange of the old issue of Treasury notes until the first of July, 1865.

Nothing of interest transpired in the House in open session.

FROM THE UNITED STATES, &c.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18th, 1864.

The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 15th says that gold was 236 in New York.

A telegram from Nashville says that Hood's army is still encamped in the vicinity of Florence. One corps is on the North side of the river.

The condition of the roads prevent active military operations, and the rebel army remains comparatively quiet.

The Nashville Whig says that Judge Wright, of Georgia, recently a member of the Richmond Congress, has passed through Nashville en route for Washington, to see what can be done towards bringing about peace.

Butler, in a speech in New York on Monday evening, said that the Government might now proffer the olive branch to the Rebels, tendering an amnesty to them and their leaders until the 8th of January. If they still held out, he would favor the unsparing prosecution of the war.

McClellan's resignation has been accepted, and Sheridan appointed to the position.

Gen. Eagan of the army of the Potomac was severely wounded by sharpshooters on Sunday night.

Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. say that the Bank of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1864.

The Bars and Outside.

Now is the jolly old time for running the blockade. No moon—no stars—no anything. In fact we think it is a little too dark. And there be *fog* banks off the coast, which occasionally clear off *in* the day time.

We don't know what has *come* of the fleet—the Yankee fleet that is or was *coming* here. By the way, an officer of a vessel that came in on Sunday morning, told us that among the Yankee vessels off New Inlet he saw a turretted Monitor. If he was not mistaken, this thing was certainly queer, if not ominous, since Monitors are the last of all vessels to be employed on blockading service. If it *was* a Monitor, and was not on blockado service, as we presume it was not—what was it on? What brought it here? What was it after?

We shall see what we shall see. We may be mistaken, but the impression grows upon us that the movements of the Yankee navy and transports have reference to the operations of GRANT and SHERMAN. SHERMAN wants to cut his way to the Atlantic and PORTER is to co-operate with him in his effort to reach and establish a base on the seaboard. GRANT also may demand co-operation in a grand attempt upon Richmond.

These, however, are only speculations. If a Yankee fleet sailed from Beaufort Harbor, N. C., as early as the middle of last week, it ought to have been heard from long ago. It is little if anything over 80 miles from the bar at Beaufort to the bar at New Inlet. It is hardly a day's sail for a slow schooner. At the rate of a mile an hour the fleet could have got to the mouth of our river by Sunday.

Unfounded Rumor.

We are gratified to learn on undoubted authority that a rumor which reached here on Friday the 18th instant, and was mentioned in our paper of the 19th, to the effect that our pickets had been captured at Swansboro', is *entirely unfounded*. On the contrary, the Yankees in front of us very rarely venture farther than their picket posts, which are very near their main works.

Heat and Wear.

The news from Virginia indicates a concentration of the enemy's forces with the apparent view of a fresh attack upon Richmond and Petersburg. SHERIDAN'S forces have fallen back to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. After desolating the Valley they have virtually abandoned it, and no doubt the best of SHERIDAN'S troops have gone to reinforce GRANT.

Movements in GRANT'S army, as discovered by scouts and reported by deserters, indicate that something is afoot, and that is the great blow so much talked of, the infliction of which is only postponed by the state of the weather. Every soldier in Richmond is out pouring to repulse any assault that may be made upon our lines, and to defeat any effort to turn our flanks.

The Northern papers promulgate many theories in reference to SHERMAN'S movements and probable results and destination. All of these have probably suggested them to the people and press of the Confederacy. One that we have seen is to occupy Augusta, Columbus, Georgia, as a main objective point, in order to give a great Confederate rallying point. The idea is also broached of the practicability of severing the Confederacy by obtaining command of the Chattahoochee, upon which Columbus is situated. We hardly think this scheme amounts to much. At any rate SHERMAN'S movements so far do not point in that direction. Augusta is evidently the first great object aimed at, and on Saturday an engagement took place between Augusta and the enemy's advance at Buckhead, 26 miles from Augusta.

SHERMAN.

The latest reports place the Yankee force under SHERMAN thirty miles distant from Macon and on our right, that is to say, in the direction of Milledgeville, Gordon, the point where the branch which runs past Milledgeville connects with the Georgia Central road being only 20 miles East, or to the right of Macon.—Milledgeville is 16 mil s from Gordon, as well as we can find out from the Railroad guides.

It appears quite possible that SHERMAN is aiming at Milledgeville, the capital of the State of Georgia, rather than at Macon, or that his primary object is to strike the Railroad and cut off communication. Again, it is hinted that his objective point is Savannah:—that the enemy under cover of truce has made the desired reconnoissances, and secured all the necessary information to guide him in attack upon Savannah, so as to create a diversion in favor of SHERMAN, and, if successful, co operate with him by landing a force to advance from the coast, operating in the rear of HARDEE. This is *possible*; but the plain thing before anybody is that SHERMAN aims at our vast laboratories, powder mills and foundries at Augusta. That holds out a definite reward. It is folly to say that Mr. Davis Macon speech pointed that out to the enemy. English tourists, who had been shown over the works by Major RAINS, had long before given the whole details to the world through English papers. Col. FREMANTLE affords the only example of a foreign tourist who, properly appreciating the position of affairs, withholds information of this kind. If we, here, published all about our national establishments at Augusta, or our fortifications at Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, or elsewhere, there would be a terrible outcry, yet a newspaper correspondent or military tourist from abroad is almost certain to gain access to all our works, and equally as certain to forward a detailed account by mail to Europe, which duly appears in the London *Times*, *Herald* or *Post*, or sometimes, although seldom, in some of the leading Provincial papers.—From its writing till its dissemination throughout Yankee-land, forty days do not probably elapse. Of course the English papers are carefully watched by the organized band of Yankee spies there.

But it needs not this to keep the Yankee administration posted about what we are doing. They have other agencies. Revelations every now and then made, force upon us the unpleasant conviction that at no time since the war commenced have we been without spies—perhaps also traitors in our midst. It is evident that Augusta is nearer and more vulnerable to SHERMAN—because its loss would be more immediately injurious to us—than either Savannah or Charleston. Augusta and Macon—Augusta especially—will be aimed at by SHERMAN. Then he *must* strike the sea or perish. He *must* have a base. Now he has none. He cannot long exist without that. Therein is his great peril.

By Mail.

Monday we received very few papers. The Richmond papers of Saturday did not come, although the Macon and did we get any from Macon. This last failure was not owing to the capture of the latter city, as we know by telegraph.

As a matter of quite as much interest as anything we could offer, we copy the following from the Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Saturday, which reached here on Sunday:—

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, 19th inst.

Sherman on his Great Through Georgia.—His Hour has Come if Georgia acts Promptly and Bravely.—The Modern Anabasis.

Our gloomy fears are gradually assuming the cheerful hue, as the reaction begins to be thoroughly understood. As we write (9 o'clock P. M., Friday) it is fully believed that General Sherman, finding his way north entirely closed and a bold and gallant army confronting him, has determined upon making a bold retreat to the rear, where no army of consequence could impede his movement.

In our judgment it is the Anabasis of Sherman. It is plain his only object can be the making of a certain and secure base. He must move fast and obtain his object speedily, or be is lost, unless the whole State of Georgia are cowards and paltroons. In a state of war we must not all expect to escape unscathed. Where the enemy marches he will leave his work of destruction.

Sherman has cut loose from his base—Georgians must see that he makes no other.

Forrest having destroyed his stores at Johnsonville, and cut his communication north, this movement has been forced upon him; and if our local and reserve force can hold him in check, impede his progress, burn and destroy in advance of his columns, loogers he reaches his objective point (the base he looks to) his ammunition will be exhausted, his horses starved, and his army an easy prey to fresh and veteran troops.

Sherman has many weary miles to march in obtaining his object. It is absurdity to talk about his making a winter campaign with no communication with his Government. How long will the ammunition he carries last him? He is retreating, simply retreating. He will destroy as he goes, but he makes it none the less so.

This movement is the modern Anabasis, and like the Greek of old, he has only one object at heart, and that is, to reach the sea; and as Xenophon's weary and long suffering ten thousand sent up shout after shout.—"Thallatta! Thallatta!" so Sherman will gladly cry, The sea! The sea!

THE SITUATION.

Some uneasiness and unnecessary alarm has been occasioned by the many wild rumors in circulation for the past two days, the majority of which grew out of the statement contained in the Chicago Tribune of the 9th, to the effect that Sherman was advancing into the interior of Georgia with five army corps.

But after a careful survey of the togography of the country lying before him, the distance he must travel before he can strike any vital part, and the difficulties that naturally environ an incursive army of the kind, we apprehend no serious result from the movement.

The distance from Atlanta to Augusta is 171 miles by railroad; from Atlanta to Macon 101 miles; and from Atlanta to Savannah 291 miles, and as we stated yesterday, no army of 25,000 men, and we have good authority for stating Sherman has no more than this number of effective men, can move more than *ten* miles a day at the farthest, and very frequently not so far.

According to this calculation it would require seventeen days to reach Augusta, or ten to reach Macon, and twenty-nine to reach Savannah, allowing no obstruction in his march.

Should it be his purpose to embrace either of these points in his present movement, prompt vigilance on the part of our authorities in making the proper distribution of our forces, of which we have a sufficient number in striking distance, can in less than ten days so obstruct his march as to distroy the army.

We do not believe, however, it is his purpose to visit either of these places, but that he has been driven to his present movement by force of circumstances, a glance at the position of the two armies for the last few weeks will explain.

It is a well known fact, that the Army of Tennessee has been lurking in his rear for some time without any apparent definite object, so far as we have been aware of, rendering Sherman's retreat impossible without hazarding the loss of his army with all he had recently accomplished.

His position in Atlanta becoming perilous; his ability to hold it long by force extremely doubtful, he resolves, in a moment of desperation, upon one of the boldest and most daring movements of the war, that of marching his army through the heart of our country to a point of security; Pensacola or Brunswick most probably.

He does not anticipate retracing his steps, hence he reckons the devastation and desolation of the country over which he passes.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA assembled at Raleigh Monday. We presume the Governor's Message was sent in Monday.

The Legislature will have to elect a Senator.—Other matters will, we suppose, be brought to its attention having reference to the present condition of the country, and to our Confederate relations generally.

THE Tarboro' *Southerner* of Saturday reports all quiet at Plymouth and Washington. The enemy have not as yet occupied the latter place.

A U. S. paper says that "a lady in Berkshire, N. Y., presented her husband with their twenty-first child last week. The babies are all living, but the father is almost caved in." Should not wonder.

For the Journal.

LILLINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21st, 1864.

MESSRS. FULTON AND PRICE:—For the information of the friends and relatives of Co. "G," 1st Regiment N. C. State Troops, please publish the following list of names of those who are now prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Md., and Elmira, N. Y. Also the deaths of George W. Moore, John W. Brown, and Joel Harper of the same Company.

In prison at Point Lookout.—Corpls F M Bourdeaux, and Evan L Robinson; Privates Wm M Cowan, Jno Smith, Spier S Smith and M W Bryant.

In prison at Elmira.—Corpl A Battan; Privates J B Herren, J J Bass, J J Joyner, S A Morris, W P Kelly, C M DeBouse, M J Moore, Wm Gay, D L Barnes, W R Brinson, Berry Bryant, Theo Hinnant, J T Cone, J B Powell.

Died in Hospital (Prison Camp at Elmira, New York,) of chronic diarrhœa, on the 24th and 25th Sept., and on the 11th Oct., 1864, Privates Nathan Lewis, Wm Davidson and N Wheeler, all of Co. "N," 18th N. C. Regiment.

Died at Point Lookout, Aug. 1st, 1864, of chronic diarrhœa, Sergt F K Nash, of Co. "G," 18th N. C. Regiment.

I was paroled at Elmira Prison on the 11th Oct. and am now safe in Dixie. My advice to all soldiers is not to be captured if they can possibly avoid it.

I am very respectfully, &c.,

FRANK P. McINTIRE,
Co. "G," 1st N. C. State Troops.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Supreme Court of North Carolina on Exemption of State Officers.

WILLIAM D. JOHNSON VS. PETER MALLETT.

The petitioner claims to be exempt from military service in the army of the Confederate States upon the ground that he is a policeman of the City of Raleigh. His claim is resisted in the return of the defendant upon the allegation that the petitioner is not a policeman, but only a contractor to keep the City pumps in order. The testimony of the Mayor of the city, together with the other proofs taken and filed in the cause, satisfy us that the petitioner is one of the city police, though in addition to his duties as such, he has had assigned to him the charge of keeping the pumps in repair. Upon the facts thus appearing from the pleadings and proofs the question arises whether the petitioner is entitled to exemption from conscription. This is a question of law, and it is our duty now to proceed to its consideration.

It is now generally, if not universally, conceded that the Confederate Congress have no power to order the conscription of State officers. The principle is well expressed by the Supreme Court or Appeals in Virginia, in the opinion given in the case of Burroughs vs. Payton, and we express our full occurrence in it. "The State governments are an essential part of our political system; for upon the seperate and independent sovereignty of the States the foundation of our confederation rests. All powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people thereof; and the Confederate States guarantee to each State a republican form of government.

"It is absurd to suppose that the government of the Confederate States can rightfully destroy the States which created it; and all the powers conferred on it must be understood to have been given with the limitation that in executing them, nothing shall be done to interfere with the independent exercise of its sovereign power by each State. Congress can have no right, therefore, to deprive a State of the services of any officer necessary to the action of its government. And the State itself is the sole judge as to the officers that are necessary for that purpose."

We are not aware that the Confederate Congress has ever set up a claim to the exercise of any power inconsistent with this fundamental principle of State sovereignty. On the contrary, in all the acts which it has passed granting exemptions from conscription, it has expressly mentioned, in some form or other, State officers as being entitled to exemption. Thus the act of April 21st, 1862, "all judicial and executive officers of State governments" are exempted. In the act of the 11th Oct., 1862, which repeals that of April, "officers, judicial and executive, of State Governments" are again declared to be exempted. The act of May the 1st, 1863, provides that in addition to the State officers exempted by the act of Oct. 11th, 1862, "there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Government of any State may claim to have exempted for the dub administration of the Government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall by law exempt them from military duty in the provisional army of the Confederate States." It is unnecessary to consider the effect of any of these exemptions acts because they are all repealed by the act of Feb. 17th, 1864, and State officers are exempted in the following terms: "The members of the several State Legislatures and such other State officers as the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the government." If the petitioner be a State officer, and had he produced any such certificate in his behalf from the Governor of this State, we must presume that the Confederate officers would have admitted it and have exempted him accordingly. But he has failed to produce any such certificates; and yet he insists, nevertheless, that right to exemption is established by the action of our General Assembly.—That body, by an act ratified on the 14th day of December, 1863, mentions several officials as "necessary to carry on the operations of the State government," for whom claims had been made and obtained under the act of Congress of May, 1863, and then claims and exempts them from conscription. Among the officials thus claimed to be exempt are the "Mayor and police of Raleigh." See Laws of Extra Session id December, 1863, ch. 14. The same body at its extra session in May, 1864, by a resolution ratified the 18th day of the same month "demands" the exemption of the same, together with some others, prefacing it with a preamble declaring that "fearless and free discharge of the officers of the State is essential to the preservation of its sovereignty," and that "Congress has no power to conscript State officers."

Has the legislature of a State the right "to demand" these exemptions? it is very decidedly our opinion that it has, and that it has it to the exclusion of every other department of the State government. It is clear, beyond all question, that within the limits of the written Constitution, which the people of the State have imposed upon the government, the legislative power is the supreme power in the State. Among its vast powers of legislation, which are unlimited and unrestricted except by the Constitution, is that of ascertaining what officers, in addition to those specified in the Constitution, are necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the State and then of appointing the officers and prescribing their duties. The power of the other two great departments of Government are very different, the judiciary is assigned the power of expounding the constitutional laws, while the executive has solely the power to enforce their faithful execution. From this it seems to us to follow as a logical sequence, that when it is shown that each State is the sole judge as to the officers that are necessary to the action of its government, its Legislature, and its Legislature alone, is the organ by which is judgment is to be ascertained and made known. It may well be that the Legislature can select and appoint the Governor as its agent to certify its decision, but we are unable to find among the powers given to the Confederate Government any authority to confer upon the Governor of the State the power to decide, and then to certify his decision as to who are necessary State officers. The conclusion to which this course of reasoning leads us is, that the petitioner is entitled to his discharge, provided he is such an officer as the Legislature has power to exempt as being necessary in the administration of the laws of the State. Police are defined by Webster to be "a body of civil officers, especially in cities, for enforcing the law." Cities and towns are well known parts, and very important parts of the organization of States; hence the enforcement of the laws, within their chartered limits must be a matter of great importance to the weal of the State itself. It follows as a necessary consequence that the police of all the larger towns, and especially of the capital of a State must be deemed essential to the full, complete and beneficial action of the State government. The conclusion is, that the petitioner is entitled to be discharged with costs.

WILL H. BATTLE.

Concurring opinion of Chief Justice R. M Pearson in the case of Johnson vs. Mallett

I concur fully in the decision in this case for these reasons:

1st. What officers are necessary and proper for the administration of the Government, is a matter confided to the wisdom of the Legislature by the Constitution of the State, except in respect to the officers created or recognized by that instrument itself. Whenever the Legislature creates and and fills an office, or authorises a county or municipal corporation to do so, it is to be taken conclusively as a "presumption of law" that such office is necessary and proper, for otherwise, the folly of creating and continuing a useless officeis imputed to the Legislature.

2d. The Governor, members of the Legislature, Judges and other officers of the State, are not liable to conscription, by the force and effect of the Constitution and of our form of government, and stand in no need of an exemption either by an act of Congress or the certificate and claim of the Governor, or act of the Legislature. For the power to conscript is restricted by the condition that it does not include officers of the States; otherwise, the existence of the creator would be made to depend on the will of the creature.

So that part of the act of Congress which enumerated among the persons exempted—"The members of the several State Legislatures, and such other State officers as the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the State government"—act 17th February, 1864, sec. 10, clause 2, is a matter of supererogation. The certificate of the Governor therein required has no legal effect, and the resolution of the Legislature which demands the exemption of State officers, is in effect a protest by that body against the right asserted on the part of Congress to conscript officers of the State by enumerating them among the persons whom, in its wisdom, it is deemed expedient to exempt.

R. M. PEARSON

FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.

The Macon Telegraph speaks thus of matters at the front:

We have reliable information to the effect that the Yankees are advancing from Atlanta, in this direction, in two columns, one on the McDonough road and the other by Jonesboro'. Our forces are at Griffin. More than this we deem it imprudent at present to state.

A gentleman who left Forsyth Thursday at three o'clock, informs us that a courier arrived at that place about half an hour before he left, and reported that there was some Yankee cavalry eight miles north of the town. All the bridges on the road from Forsyth to Indian Springs were burned by our forces.

The Hospitals at LaGrange have been ordered to Mississippi.

The Intelligencer publishes the annexed news about affairs:

The latest reliable intelligence from the front in Georgia, we have received from a gentleman who left Griffin Wednesday night at ten o'clock. Gen. Wheeler fought the enemy who was advancing with a force estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand, in two columns, one on the McDonogh and the other on the Jonesboro' road—at Bear Creek, ten miles above Griffin, until late in the evening, when he fell back to Griffin, and was passing through the city on its right, when our informant left. Our infantry forces were falling back to Barnesville.

It is probable, at the time we write, that Sherman occupies Griffin and will rapidly demonstrate upon Macon, and perhaps Milledgeville.

It is reported that Sherman has applied the torch to a large portion of Atlanta, and had burnt Jonesboro', also McDonough. It is reported that he has destroyed the Railroad from Atlanta to the Chattahoochee and burnt the bridge at the river on that road.

We learn from a reliable source that Gov. Brown's residence in Canton, Cherokee Co., embracing his commodious dwelling house, kitchen and outhouses, &c., together with his office building, were all burnt to the ground by the vandal foe a few days ago. The officers in command of the vandals who were sent to execute the work they so ruthlessly and successfully performed, allowed the family who were living on the premises at the time, only fifteen minutes to remove their furniture from the house and all that was not removed within that time was devoured by the flames. The same party burnt the Court House, Jail, Academy, both the Hotels, and about two thirds of the best dwelling and business houses in Canton. A force of some three or four thousand of the vandals were within a mile or two of the town, while some seventy of the band were sent into the town under an officer with orders to burn the house of of Governor Brown, the public buildings, and the houses of all who have been prominent Southern men.

It is now evident that Sherman has inaugurated a winter campaign and that Georgia is the field which he designs to desolate. A terrible crisis is therefore upon us. Every man in the State able to bear arms should rally to the rescue. In the hands of the military authorities, however the defence of the state is left. We have no suggestion to make. What we have long looked for, is come at last. We have no censures now to pass upon any one, while we would urge upon every man in the State the necessity of doing what patriotism and duty require of him.

The destruction of Atlanta, Rome and Marietta have been announced, and he has now taken up his line of march for the coast, more with the view of saving the remnants of his shattered army than of capturing any fortified cities.

The duty that lies before us is plain, and may be perceived at a single glance. Let the force which we can concentrate in front of Sherman's army in a few days at farthest, destroy everything, upon which he can subsist, they cannot carry out of his way, and as he has no other means of subsistence, an army of 10,000 men can in less than fifteen days, force them to surrender; if they cannot do this, they can hold them in check until sufficient forces arrive from accessible points, thereby rendering hopeless, in any event the possibility of their escape.

We can see nothing for which the people may become alarmed, but much to hope for. A firm, unfaltering heart and determined resolution is all we want at present, and a few weeks will perhaps suffice to drive the last vandal from the soil of Georgia.

It is true many may return to the place where their homes once stood but to find them marked alone with smouldering ashes, yet better that as freemen, than under the hated rule of the invading foe.

Report of Confederate Agent of Exchange.

The following document was referred to in the Report of the Secretary of War, recently published in this paper:

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 2, 1864.

Hon. James A. Sedden, Secretary of War:

On the 31 of May last, I had the honor to submit to you a detailed report, not only of the operations of the Bureau of Exchange up to that date, but also a full statement of the principles that had governed its action. Since that date there have been several deliveries of prisoners on both sides, embracing chiefly, but by no means exclusively, sick and disabled men. I have assurances that further and larger deliveries of this class of prisoners will be made during the fall and winter.

At the time of my last report, we insisted upon the release of all prisoners, the excess to be on parole.—The enemy refused to comply with this plain requirement of the cartel, and demanded, when a delivery of prisoners was made, an equal number in return. Seeing a persistent purpose on the part of the Federal Government to violate its agreement, our authorities, moved by the sufferings of the brave men who are so unjustly held in Northern prisons, determined to abate their just demands, and, accordingly, on the 10th of August last, I offered to exchange the prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man. I only stipulated that the officers should be the first delivered, where it was practicable. Although this offer was substantially what had often been proproposed by the Federal authorities, and would have left in their hands whatever excess of prisoners they might have had, yet it was not accepted.

Some time in September following, I received a reply from a quarter to which I had not directed my communication, inquiring whether the Confederate authorities intended to treat recaptured slaves as prisoners of war, and suggesting that a favorable answer would remove a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges." My own firm conviction is, that even if we were to agree to the unjust demands of the enemy in this respect, we would not secure a general exchange. While the reason for their refusal is more truly stated in the letter of Gen. Sherman to Gen Hood, yet I think it very doubtful whether they would agree to a general exchange, even if we consented to treat recaptured slaves as prisoners of war and delivered those whose term of service had not expired. I am satisfied their course is the result of a conviction forced upon them by the events of the war that a Confederate soldier is more valuable than a Federal. The miseries of tens of thousands of their own people are as nothing when weighed against a calculation. We can only hope that the pressure brought to bear upon the Federal authorities by the friends and relatives of prisoners held by us may force a change of policy.

I cannot state with any certainty the relative proportion of prisoners respectively held by the two Governments. The Federal authorities have as yet failed to furnish me with any reliable lists, although often promising to do so. They hold an excess of officers and I think I can safely assert we have an excess of the rank and file.

Lately, I have consummated an arrangement for the release and exchange of all naval prisoners. A partial delivery has already been made, and another is daily expected, which will fully carry out the agreement.—Some deliveries and exchanges have also taken place in the trans-Mississippi country, through the agents of this office. They will probably again occur, whenever the enemy has any prisoners in that region to give as equivalents. An error respecting special exchanges seems to prevail both amongst our people and captive soldiers. The Federal authorities, with a malignity congenial to them, in the hope of causing irritation on the part of our prisoners towards their Government, have basely and falsely represented to them, that special exchanges are being constantly proposed by us. A long time ago I communicated to you the many grave objections to any such system. My views met your entire approval, and I have accordingly constantly refrained from making special exchanges, though frequently urged to do so. The officers and soldiers delivered to us were in all cases selected by the enemy, and those of theirs who were sent in return were designated by us. This was not a system of special exchange in any sense of the term. If the officers and soldiers sent to us had been specially asked for, or if their return had been caused by any special action of the Confederate authorities in their individual cases, there would have been ground for the belief that special exchanges were being made.

The efforts of the Government have been directed to the release of all our prisoners, without any discrimination in favor of particular persons. To have pursued any other plan would not only have showed partiality and favoritism, where all have tried to do their duty faithfully, but would have given to the enemy the opportunity of making selections from their own prisoners in our hands to such an extent as would have precluded all hope of a general exchange. With very rare exceptions, I have never known what officers or men were on the flag of truce boat until I visited it. Under your instructions, all of our prisoners have been considered as occupying the same position, and each one on his return has been received with as much welcome as any other. I repeat, therefore, that no special efforts have been used to secure the release or exchange of particular persons, and every line of policy which would put any one of our prisoners in a more favorable position than that occupied by the others has been carefully avoided. The published correspondence of this office shows the entire readiness of our Government to return an equivalent for any Confederate officer and soldier sent within our lines. Who that equivalent shall be we have reserved the right to determine, and when the selection is made and the party delivered to the Federal authorities, it is simply the return of an equivalent and not a special exchange. To refuse to return the equivalent would be to doom the officer or soldier to hopeless captivity, after liberty had dawned upon him.

I am happy to be able to announce that an agreement has recently been made with the Federal authorities, by which each Government may send contributions of food and clothing to the prisoners held by the adverse party. We are at liberty to make our purchases either in Europe or a Northern city. When the details have been fully arranged I will communicate them to you.

The enemy still continues the arrest of non-combatants. I have been notified by the Federal authorities that "all white persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty, residents of the Confederate States, captured by the United States forces, will be held and deemed to be soldiers of the Confederate army, and will be treated as prisoners of war and held for exchange." In view of their practice and this declaration, the course to be pursued by us towards non-combatants who, being citizens of the Confederate States, are hostile to our cause becomes a subject of the gravest importance.

After much reflection, I am fully convinced that the only effectual method of preventing the outrages which are being daily perpetrated upon loyal non-combatant citizens, is to cause the arrest of every citizen of the United States who may be within our reach, and of such citizens of any one of the Confederate States as are known to be inimical. We have tried every other plan without much avail. At present, we have so small a number in confinement that an exchange of man for man would release but very few of the many held in Northern prisons. If the plan suggested worked no other result, it would furnish us, in the event of an exchange, with more material. I know there are very many grave objections to this course, but yet I think it may be almost safely stated that the horrors under which our non-combatant population are now suffering can hardly be increased. When we have resorted to such arrests as are made by the enemy, there is some chance that the whole system will break down by the sheer weight of its gigantic misery.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 20th, 1864.

Deserters represent an unusual activity in the enemy's camp. Orders to cook rations have been made for a move, but probably the heavy rains of the last few days will prevent immediate or active operations.

Forty-two head of fine beef cattle, deserted and entered our lines early yesterday morning.

FROM AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 21st, 1864.

A raiding party of the enemy tapped the Central Road at Griswoldville at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. A lumber train was captured and destroyed. Nothing else is known except that heavy firing was heard there a few hours afterwards.

The movement of Sherman upon Macon was simply a feint for the purpose of concentrating our forces. Their raid upon the Central Road is for the purpose of keeping them there whilst the whole force of the enemy moves upon and captures Augusta or Savannah. Sherman did not advance his infantry farther down the Macon and Western Railroad than Griffin, but his cavalry came as far as Barnesville. He has crossed the Ockmulgee with his infantry, and that line near Indian Springs. The whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction. Their advance was three miles from Union Point at 11 o'clock this morning.

FROM GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 22, 1864.

The Central train from Davisboro' reports that Milledgeville and Gordon were captured yesterday; the State House, Governor's Mansion and Penitentiary were burned.

Gen. Wayne holds the Oconee bridge. We have nothing from Macon.

Passengers from the Georgia road report that the train went up to Greensboro' to day, and that the enemy appear to have all gone in the direction of Milledgeville and Macon, but nothing certain is known. A scouting party went into Atlanta after the Yankees left. They report that all the business portion of the city was destroyed.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22d, 1864.

In the Senate, Mr. Henry from the Committee on Military affairs, reported a bill increasing the compensation to free negroes employed in the army, and authorizing the impressment of forty thousand slaves. The bill was placed on the calendar.

A message was received from the President, in response to the resolution of Mr. Maxwell, stating that none of the United States had intimated a willingness, directly or indirectly, to enter into a Convention for cessation of hostilities or for any other purpose.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the exchange of six per cent. coupon bonds for seven thirty notes. The House also adopted a resolution of thanks to Gen. Forrest, his officers and men, for victories recently gained. There was nothing further of interest in open session.

FROM THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

NEW MARKET, VA.,
via STAUNTON, VA., Nov. 22, 1864.

Two divisions of the enemy's cavalry came two miles this side of Mount Jackson this morning. We attacked them and drove them below Edinburg, a distance of 10 or 11 miles. Our loss was seven or eight killed and wounded; the enemy's loss not known.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22d, 1864.

The Washington Chronicle of the 20th has been received. It contains nothing of interest, except the admission of the defeat in East Tenn: the proclamation of Lincoln raising the blockade at Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola, Florida.

Gold closed on Saturday in New York at 220.

Gambling in Richmond.

The Richmond correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist says:

The admirers and devotees of the Bengal in Richmond are not left to mourn the absence of that insatiate animal. The royal beast still dwells in our midst—a little more retired, possibly—a little further in the depths of the jungle—but still accessible to the chosen few who have faithfully followed his fortunes even in his days of disgrace. No longer, as of old, may be seen the garish number over the door of his residence, provoking the gaze of the loiterer, after hours on Main street. The blue and gold and crimson of those once infallible barometers mean nothing now. The windows are dusty with decay; the softened light no longer falls with mellow effect upon the upturned face of the solicitous gazer; the stairway that led to the misterious door is carpetless now; the tinkling bell, and the African slave that the bell was wont to evoke, are some time wanting in the picture; and the unsophisticated stranger is prone to fall into the error that the last Legislature has succeeded fully in its effort to suppress gambling. But go under the guidance of one of the faithful, and you will be admited, in a misterious sort of way, under misterious circumstances, and through dimly lighted passages, into the presence of the Tiger. You will not find him, as of old though, enshrined in the panoply of luxury, and with a great store of viands at his festivals. 'Hard times' have evidently told upon him. You will discover him, most probably, seated upon his tripod, with his tail sedately curled up under him, and gazing with hungry, penurious eyes at the "chips" that are spread before him. Here and there—in the most flourishing lairs—is a modest collation spread for "a few friends"—a collation that is to a supper what the froth is to the champagne, or the mist is to the rain, or a dollar of our currency is to a "yellow boy." When you have partaken of this penitential repast, you ascend into the audience chamber, and purchase your "checks"—sometimes whites (which stand for fives)—generally, however, blues and reds, which are understood to be proxies for twenty-fives and fifties, and hazard them—and lose them—in the old way.

I cannot help thinking sometimes, that if, peradventure, a wonderful institution of Washington life, Beau Brummell, were to witness the decadence of the exhilarating sport of tiger fighting, and the deadstude into which that once noble animal has fallen here, he would give in his "checks," declare himself "bursted," take to his bed, and making his last "call" on his numerous friends and acquaintances, ask that the "coppers" be placed upon his eyes, and so "peg out" in pure disgust. Hereafter, perhaps, the "tiger" and the "eagle bird" may entice the unwary with all their pristine glory; but at present, although still extant, they must content themselves with an ignoble security.

THE LATE SENATOR HAMMOND.—James Hamilton Hammond, ex-Governor of the State of South Carolina, died at his residence near Hamburg, in that State, Sunday, the 13th inst. He was born in Newberry, S. C., November 15, 1807, and was, consequently within two days of 57 years of age. He graduated at South Carolina College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. In 1830, he became editor of a political journal at the capital of his State, in which he sustained with zeal and ability the doctrine of State rights, and advocated nullification as a remedy against oppressive acts of Federal legislation. He became a member of the military family of Governor Hamilton and subsequently of Governor Hayne, and in the exciting controversies and events of that memorable and prophetic era bore a conspicuous part. In 1835, after the pacification, he was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives. At the end of his term, he voluntarily retired from that service and visited Europe, where he remained more than a year. In 1842, he was elected Governor of the State of South Carolina. While Governor of the State he published a letter to the Free Church of Glasgow, and two others, in reply to an English Abolitionist, in which he set forth the sanctions, the utility, and the beneficence of slavery, with a clearness of statement, an opulence of authority and illustration, and a cogency of reasoning, never surpassed in any of the numberless essays and dissertations on this subject. These letters are models of style, and thoroughly exhaust the subject they discuss. A number of his discourses and treatises on other public questions remain, as proofs of a noble intellect and an enlarged course of reading and observation. In 1857, he was elected to the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator A. P. Butler. While there, he made a speech of great power and eloquence on the subjects that then agitated and shortly after separated the two sections of the Union. Since the outbreak of hostilities, he has remained quietly at home, superintending the affairs of his large estate, until declining health withdrew him from active occupations. His death extinguishes what we have long regarded the best intellect in the Confederacy.—*Richmond Whig.*

Refugees from Richmond.

A gentleman who was in New York as recently as ten days ago, tells us that the North swarms with refugees from Richmond. They are to be found in Baltimore, in Philadelphia, in New York, and even in the Yankee capital itself. But the principal point of rendezvous for them is New York. Here many familiar faces of Richmond may be seen. Prominent among the recent arrivals from Richmond were Butler and Knox—"George and Tom"—who absconded from here some weeks ago, it will be recollected, with about a million of dollars between them of stolen funds from the Treasury. Our informant saw both of them and they appeared to be living like princes off their suddenly acquired fortunes. Butler was stopping at the St. Nicholas, one of the most gorgeous hotels in the city, and cutting a great figure. He was arrayed in the most splendid dress, decked off with dazzling diamonds, and was throwing away his money with a prodigality that astonished even the natives of Gotham. One evening Butler entered the hotel, where our friend was sitting down in conversation with a gentleman.

The gentleman turned to him, and pointing to Butler, said, "Do you know that man?" Our friend, who is very discreet and cautious, evasively replied, "Who is he?" "Why," rejoined the other gentleman, "he is a defaulting clerk, who robbed the government at Richmond of a million of dollars. And he has got the money too—he is the biggest swell in the city." The gamblers, pickpockets and stool pigeons of New York had got scent of Butler, and were hovering about him like vultures, in anticipation of a rich feast. Butler's purse has probably been considerable lightened by them before this.

The refugees that are fleeing to the North will not find Yankeeland the bed of roses they imagine it to be. They are regarded with a great deal of suspicion, and are already under military surveillance. General Dix, in command in New York, has issued an order that all persons from the South in that Department, or who come within it shall report themselves for registry.—Those who fail to comply with this requirement will be regarded as spies or emissaries of the authorities at Richmond, and will be treated accordingly. The registry will contain a complete description of the persons reporting, and also their places of residence, which must not be changed without notice at the place of registry. *Richmond Examiner.*

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.—A refugee woman gave birth to a fine female child at the city hospital yesterday morning. There was no one present to assume the responsibility of its paternity, and the mother was very reticent on the subject. Several wise heads were in close juxtaposition for several minutes, and, at their conclusion, gave it as their undivided opinion that, in view of the circumstances, the child should be called Memphis, after the name of the city, and it was christened. It is not to be presumed from this, however, that any of the city fathers can give any account of the little stranger. But, waiving this point, Memphis is a very pretty name, and may become as popular among the people of Memphis as Virginia is in the Old Dominion.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

Col. Sherman, who was recently exchanged at Richmond, gave the Chicago *Tribune* a lengthy account of affairs in Dixie, and the brutal treatment of Yankee prisoners. He seems, however, to have fared very well himself, as the following extract will show:

Col Sherman speaks in especial commendation of a Mr. Wellman, a citizen of Charleston, of the firm of Frazer & Co., brokers, who furnished the Union officers, voluntarily and without solicitation with all the money they required, taking only their due bills, charging no interest, and asking only the return of the principal when they should be able to pay it. He paid twenty to twenty-two dollars in rebel currency for a good draft. The importance of this to their comfort was inestimable. Many of them were shoeless, hatless, almost naked. The only security required was a knowledge that the recipient was an officer in the Union army. It was peculiarly touching to find such a man in Charleston, the birth place of the rebellion.

Dentist—Hadn't I better administer some nitrous oxides, madame?

Old Lady—Oh no, Doctor, no oxides. If something has got to be administered, administer gin.

"Our children will have the immense tax on their hands," said an American gentleman. "Oh, horrible!" exclaimed an elderly lady; "what a blessing it is that we have nails on ours!"

The Edinburg and Quarterly Reviews are discussing with antipodal views, the new theology of England.—Among the clergy of the Church of England there are and have been for some time three parties, known as the High Church, the Low Church, and the Broad Church, or, according to another mode of distinction, more witty

From the Raleigh Conservative.

The following is as correct a list as we can obtain of the members of the General Assembly of this State, to assemble in Raleigh on the 21st of the present month:

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Oldham.
Hertford—James M Wynns.
Edgecombe—John Pope.
Warren and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Marcus L Wiggins.
Nash and Franklin—J H Powell.
Wilson—Dr. G J Blount.
Johnston—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—Ed W Hall.
Duplin—W E Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Sanders.
Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W S Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—J D Sanders.
Wake—W D Jones.
Wake—A J Taylor.
Granville—W Hicks.
Warren—Lyd Pittchard.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person and Caswell—W S Ward.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon Chas McRae.
Chatham—E H Stranch.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leach.
Anson and Union—Col W G Smith.
Cabarrus—John P. Dick.
Iredell—W H Young.
Rowan—John W Courts.
Davidson—W M Grier.
Davie and Yadkin—Dr J F McKinnon.
Stanly and Montgomery—W G Marsh.
Davie and Rockingham—Hon Reuben Adams.
Surry and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Alleghany, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Wilkes, Ashe, &c—A M Boyle.
Caldwell, Watauga, &c—S P Patterson.
Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Lincoln and Polk—Col A Burton.
Rutherford, Henderson, &c—W A Pearson.
Buncombe, Haywood, &c—C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Camden—R Y Meacham, C F Pendleton.
Currituck—J M Caratt.
Pasquotank—Thomas L Pool.
Perquimans—Dr Thomas Bonner.
Gates—Dr Thomas Donnell, D M Carson.
Chowan—Dr Henry, Jas Sand.
Perquimans—E J Warren.
Pasquotank—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—Ed W Hall.
Duplin—W E Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Sanders.
Bolivia, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W S Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—J D Sanders.
Wake—W D Jones.
Wake—A J Taylor.
Granville—W Hicks.
Warren—Lyd Pittchard.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person and Caswell—W S Ward.
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Caldwell, Watauga, &c—S P Patterson.
Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Lincoln and Polk—Col A Burton.
Rutherford, Henderson, &c—W A Pearson.
Buncombe, Haywood, &c—C Bryson.

I am requested to announce the wishes of many friends. I announce [illegible] as a candidate to represent this county in the Senate.

S. J. FAISON.
64-te

I AM GRATEFUL IN THE DENIAL TO THE WISHES OF MANY [illegible] announce myself as a candidate to represent this [illegible] in the Senate of North Carolina.

E. D. HALL.
62-te

MANY VOTERS

[illegible] H. Hall for the Senate, and re-[illegible] a State.

CITIZEN.
57 2w

MANY VOTERS

[illegible] of Duplin, S. J. FAISON for the Senate, and [illegible] for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Eli W. Hall, Esq.

MANY CITIZENS.
63-4t*

[illegible] Commissioners of New Hanover County for the seat in the Senate, vacated by the resignation of Eli W. Hall.

WILMINGTON.
63-4t*

HOUSE TO LET.

[illegible] MARKET STREET, in a [illegible] portion of the town. Apply to

Dr. A. E. WRIGHT.
Nov. 12. 57-tf

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE with well of water in yard and all necessary outhouses, two story kitchen, &c., on Orange, between Second and Third Streets will be rented for the balance of the year until next October.

For terms, &c., apply to

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
65-9t*
Nov. 23d

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

A. FELICKS, D D S, having been detailed for the benefit of the army in this Department, would respectfully inform the soldiers that he may be found at the Way Side Hospital No. 3, where he will be prepared to attend to the wants in the [illegible] of teeth free of charge. He will also give a [illegible] day of the citizens who may wish to have [illegible] of their [illegible].

He will remain in Wilmington for two weeks.

Nov. 24 65 2t

WILKINSON & FARGO,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS OF AUGUSTA, GA., [illegible] are prepared and [illegible] attention to purchase and sell Merchandize generally.

Cotton [illegible] solicited.

Refer to Messrs. Power, Low & Co.

Nov. 18d 63 7t

ANY GENTLEMAN

Wishing a Sleeping [illegible] will find a furnished room on the corner of Dock and 7th streets, at

MRS. D. M. FOYLES.
Nov. 23d 65-2t*

FRENCH, MUSIC AND MATHEMATICS.

PRIVATE LESSONS in either or all of above branches can be had on reasonable terms, by addressing a note to T. F., Journal Office.

Applications will please state residence, number, sex and age of pupils.

Nov. 23d 65 4t*

BANK OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, in this place, on Tuesday the 1st December, 1864.

WM. L. SMITH Cashier.
Nov. 14. 58-2awtlD.

Salisbury, Tarboro' and Wadesboro' papers copy 2 times.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, 1864

(CHAP. XXXVI.)

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of tax payers in certain cases," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever slaves shall have been assessed, but between the time of the assessment and the time fixed by law for the payment of the tax thereon such slaves shall be lost to the owner by the act of the enemy, the said tax may be remitted in the manner pointed out by the second section of the act entitled "An act for the relief of tax-payers in certain cases," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

APPROVED June 10, 1864.

(CHAP. XXXVII.)

An Act to graduate the pay of general officers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the pay of a general shall be five hundred dollars per month; that of a lieutenant general, four hundred and fifty dollars per month, and that of a major general three hundred and fifty [dollars] per month; that a general commanding an army in the field shall receive in addition to the said sum of five hundred dollars per month, one hundred dollars; and a lieutenant general, a major general and a brigadier general shall, whilst serving in the field, each receive fifty dollars per month, in addition to the sum herein allowed, whilst so serving; and all laws allowing additional compensation for commanding a separate army in the field be, and they are hereby, repealed except as herein provided; and that this act shall be in force for one year and no longer.

APPROVED June 10, 1864.

(CHAP. XXXVII.)

An Act to authorize the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance duties.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President by and with the advice and consent of the senate, may appoint fifty officers of artillery in the provisional army for the performance of ordnance duties, in addition to those authorized by the act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of officers of artillery in the provisional army," approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty two, and "An act to authorize the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance duties," approved September sixteenth eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and that the rank of said officers shall be as provided in said last named act.

APPROVED June 10, 1864.

(CHAP. XL.)

An Act to authorize the owners of the registered eight per cent. ten year convertible bonds issued under the provisions of the act approved May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to exchange the same for coupon bonds.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the owners of the registered eight per cent. ten year convertible bonds, issued under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize a loan and the issue of treasury notes, and to prescribe the punishment for forging the same, and for forging certificates of stocks and bonds," approved sixteenth May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the same are hereby authorized to exchange the same for coupon bonds, payable ten years after the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty four, with eight per cent. interest payable semi-annually; and the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to prepare and issue said bonds, which bonds, and the coupons attached thereto, may be issued with such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

APPROVED June 13, 1864.

(CHAP. XLI.)

An Act to authorize the manufacture of spirituous liquors for the use of the army and hospitals.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be lawful for the Surgeon General or the Commissary General to make all necessary contracts for the manufacture and distillation of whiskey, brandy, and other alcoholic and spirituous liquors for the supply of the army, and hospitals upon such terms as may be conducive to the public interest; and that the said contracts and any heretofore made shall operate as a license to the contractor to manufacture the same for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That the Surgeon General and the Commissary General shall be authorized to establish manufactories or distilleries for the purpose of obtaining the supplies also provided and to employ laborers in the same, instead of resorting to contracts, if they shall deem it more prudent to do so.

SEC. 3. That no contractor or party shall, under the license granted by this act, distil or make more alcohol, whisky, brandy, or other alcoholic or spirituous liquors than he shall deliver to the Government or its agents in fulfillment of his contract or contracts; nor shall it be lawful for any such contractor to sell, or in any way dispose of, otherwise than as said contract or contracts may require, any alcohol, whisky, brandy, or other alcoholic or spirituous liquors manufactured by him under the license aforesaid; nor shall this act operate as a license to any contractor for any violation of the prohibition herein contained, when such violation shall be a crime or misdemeanor under the laws of the State in which the same may occur.

APPROVED June 14, 1864. Nov. 4—50-law4w

(CHAP. XLII)

An Act providing for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property taken or informally impressed for the use of the army.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to appoint and assign, in each congressional district and for each territory, an agent, not liable to military duty in the field, who shall, at stated times, in each county or parish, under the direction of the post quartermasters nearest to him, receive and take proof, on oath, in relation to all claims in said district for forage, provisions, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, teams and wagons heretofore furnished to the army by the owner, or hereafter taken or informally impressed for the use of the army and not yet paid for, by any officer in the military service, or by his order or direction expressed or implied, from the use of the property, which said officer be a line or staff officer, and whether he be a border officer or otherwise, and report the facts and the evidence in each case to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, together with his opinion as to the justness and validity of the claim; and the said accounting officers are hereby authorized to admit and control or order payment of such claims as appear to them to be equitable and just: *Provided*, That no such claims, originating west of the Mississippi river, shall be reported to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department established for the trans-Mississippi Department, who is hereby authorized to admit, control and direct payment of the same in the same manner as the accounting officers of the Treasury east of the Mississippi river. And the said agent is hereby authorized, in taking testimony in regard to said claims, to administer oaths to witnesses, and, if he think proper, to the claimants themselves. The compensation allowed to said agent shall be ten dollars per day while actually engaged in the performance of the duties imposed on him by this act, and thirty cents per mile for every mile actually traveled by him, to be paid under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of War: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may assign to the duty herein mentioned any quartermaster or disabled officer of the army; and, in that event, said officer or quartermaster shall, in addition to the compensation now allowed him by law, be entitled to mileage at the rate of thirty cents per mile: *Provided, further*, That the Secretary of War may appoint and assign any non-commissioned officer or private to perform the duties under this act who may be unfit for active service in the field because of wounds received or disease contracted in said service, and the pay and allowances of such non commissioned officer or private, were so appointed and assigned, shall be the same as are allowed to persons so appointed who may not be liable to military service.

SEC. 2 This act shall cease and determine on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty five, east of the Mississippi river, and on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, west of the Mississippi river; and all claims of the description aforesaid, not presented to the agent aforesaid prior to said dates, the respective dates mentioned, shall not be entitled to the benefits of this act.

APPROVED June 14, 1864. Nov. 4—50-law4w

(CHAP. XLIII.)

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That instead of six per cent. bonds, authorized to be issued to the States under the twelfth section of the said act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to issue to any State which may desire the same, one half of such amount as the said State is entitled to claim in treasury notes of the new issue, and the other half in said six per cent. bonds; or, at the option of the State in coupon bonds, payable in twenty years, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half yearly; the said four per cent. bonds not to be taxable either upon principal or interest; and this provision shall extend to any portion of the amount which such State may be entitled to claim.

APPROVED June 14, 1864.

(CHAP. XLIV.)

An Act to amend the tax laws.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the first, second and third sections of the "Act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," approved the seventeenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty four, be amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows, to-wit;

SEC. 1. That, in addition to the taxes levied by the "Act to lay taxes for the common defence and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty three, there shall be levied from the seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, on the subjects of taxation hereinafter mentioned, and collected from every person, copartnership, association or corporation, liable therefor, taxes as follows, to-wit:

I. Upon the value of all such property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted or taxed at a different rate, five per cent.: *Provided*, That from the tax value of property employed in agriculture shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind derived therefrom during the same year, as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government, whether delivered during the year or afterwards, including the bacon, deliverable after, and not prior to, the assessment of the tax on property employed in agriculture aforesaid; and the collection of the tax on such property shall be suspended after assessment, under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the value of the tithe to be deducted can be ascertained, and when so ascertained, it shall be the duty of the post quartermaster to certify and of the district collector to deduct, the value of such tithe, and any balance found due may be paid in bonds and certificates therefor, authorized by the "Act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," in like manner as other taxes payable during the year: *Provided*, That no credit, shall be allowed beyond five per cent.

II. On the value of gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches, ten per cent.

III. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same, or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, except in cases where lands, slaves, cotton and tobacco have been purchased since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton and tobacco so purchased shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner: *Provided*, That land purchased by refugees and held and occupied by them for their own use and residence, shall be assessed according to its market value in the year eighteen hundred and sixty.

SEC. 2. That section second of an act entitled "An act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the government," approved seventeenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and it is hereby declared, that all the property and assets of corporations, associations and joint stock companies, of every description, whether incorporated or not, shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner, and to the same extent, as the property and assets of individuals; the tax on such property and assets to be assessed against, and paid by, such corporations, associations and joint stock companies: *Provided*, That no bank or banking company shall be liable to pay a tax upon deposits of money to the credit of, and subject to the checks of, others: *Provided further*, That the stock, shares or interests, representing property or assets in corporations or joint stock companies, or associations shall not be assessed or taxed: *And provided further*, That all property within the enemy's lines be, and the same is hereby, exempted from all taxation so long as it remains in the enemy's lines.

SEC. 3. That paragraph one of section three of an act entitled "An act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the government," approved seventeenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty four, be, and the same is, hereby amended and re enacted, so as to read as follows: Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion moneys held abroad, or bills of exchange, drawn therefor, promissory notes, rights, credits and securities, payable in foreign countries, five per cent. to be paid in specie, or Confederate treasury notes at their value, as compared with specie at the time the tax is payable; the relative value of specie and Confederate treasury notes, for the purpose of payment under this act, to be fixed by regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Taxes, under the direction of the secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. That section sixteen of the "Act to amend an act entitled 'Act to lay taxes for the common defence and carry on the Government of the Confederate States,'" approved seventeenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended, so as to read as follows:

I. The income, property and money, other than Confederate treasury notes, of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools, colleges and other charitable institutions, shall be exempted from taxation under the provision of this act, or any other law. The property of companies formed under the act entitled "An act to establish a volunteer navy," shall be exempt from taxation except on the income.

II. That paragraph six section seven, of the same act, be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto, as follows

"If any person shall fail to make due return, as required by said section, of the income or profits taxed under any law of Congress, or in case of disagreement with the assessor, to submit the same to referees, as provided by law, or shall fail or refuse to pay the taxes thereon, within such time as shall be prescribed by public notice, by the district collector, under the direction of the Commissioner of Taxes, such person shall be deemed and held to be in default: *Provided*, That such person shall not be deemed and held to be in default, who may fail or has failed to make payment, or due returns, in consequence of the presence or interference of the enemy, or the absence or neglect of the officers charged with the assessment and collection of taxes."

SEC. 5. That this act shall not be so constructed as to subject to taxation corn, bacon and other agricultural products, which were produced in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and in the possession of the producer on the seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and necessary for the support of himself and family during the present year, and from or on which taxes in kind have been collected and delivered or paid.

SEC. 6. That section four, paragraphs one and two of the act approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," be so amended as to levy an additional tax of thirty per cent. upon the amount of all profits made by selling the articles mentioned in the said paragraphs, between the seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the first day of July next, which additional tax shall be collected under said act.

SEC. 7 That on all treasury notes of the old issue, of the denomination of five dollars, not exchanged for new issue prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and six teen, and which may remain outstanding on that day, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

SEC. 8. That section seven of an act entitled "An act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," approved seventeenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty four, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the following inserted in lieu thereof.

I. That the first section of the "Act to lay taxes for the common defence and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved twenty-fourth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, is suspended for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four

II. In all cases where a tax is levied or income derived from property, real personal and mixed of every description, on the amount or value of which an *ad volarem* tax is laid the *ad volarem* tax shall be deducted from the income tax: *Provided* That in no case shall less be paid than the *ad volarem* tax.

III. In the assessment of income derived from manufacturing or mining, there shall be deducted from the gross income or profits, the necessary annual repairs not exceeding ten per cent. on the amount of the income derived therefrom. And in addition to the deductions now allowed by law in the assessment of incomes derived from any source, the following shall be made, namely: The Confederate taxes actually paid by the owners on assessments by him and the commissions actually paid by the consignor or shipper for selling and in the production or manufacture of pig metal or other iron, the cost of fuel.

SEC. 9. That all citizens of any one of the Confederate States, temporarily residing in another State shall be liable to be assessed and taxed in the State or district in which he may temporarily reside; and it shall be the duty of all such who have not heretofore made return of their taxable property to the district assessor where they may temporarily reside within thirty days after the passage of this act, to make such return; and any one liable to be assessed and taxed as aforesaid who shall fail or refuse, within the said period of thirty days to make such return, shall be liable to all the pains and penalties imposed by the laws of the Confederate States in such case.

APPROVED June 14 1864.

(CHAP. XLV.)

An Act to increase the compensation of the heads of the several Executive Departments, and the assistant Secretary of War and the Treasury and of the assistant Attorney General and the Comptroller of Treasury and other officers therein named.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the compensation of the heads of the several Executive Departments of the Government shall, for one year from the passage of this act, be increased to nine thousand dollars; and of the Assistant Secretary of War and of the Treasury and of the Assistant Attorney General and the Comptroller of the Treasury be increased to six thousand dollars; and that the salaries of all clerks and employees in the various departments, located in the city of Richmond, be increased thirty-three and one-third per cent., and at all other points throughout the Confederate States twenty five per cent. for one year from the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the clerks detailed from the army or navy shall not be entitled to the benefits of this act.

APPROVED June 14, 1864. Nov. 9—54-law4w-W

(CHAP XLVI.)

An Act in relation to the pay of clerks in the offices of the Depositary.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the last clause of the first section of an act entitled "An act to increase the compensation of certain officers of the Treasury," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as limits the salary of clerks employed by any assistant treasurer or depositary to fifteen hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that the said clause of said section be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the salaries of said clerks at the rate of compensation paid for similar clerical services at the place where the said clerks may be employed: *Provided*, The amount to be paid to any such clerk shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Approved June 14, 1864.

(CHAP. XLVII.)

An Act further to amend "An Act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of bonds and notes," approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the above recited act be further amended, so as to allow States which have funded the treasury notes of old issue held by them under the provisions of the "Act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, to exchange the certificates or bonds so received for the new issue of treasury notes, in the same proportion, and on the same conditions as provided in said act, and the act amendatory thereof, authorizing the exchange of old notes held by the States for notes of new issue.

Approved June 14, 1864. Nov. 12—57-law4w Sat

(CHAP. XLIX.)

An Act to amend the several acts in relation to a volunteer navy.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a volunteer navy,'" passed eleventh February, eighteen hundred and sixty four, be so amended as to allow persons to volunteer in the service of the volunteer navy: *Provided*, Such persons are resident foreigners or Marylanders; and the President is hereby authorized to cause passports to be issued to such persons as shall volunteer as aforesaid, and shall be accepted by the President of the company by which such vessel was fitted out, either within or beyond the Confederate States.

Approved June 14, 1864.

(CHAP. L.)

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to create a provisional navy of the Confederate States," approved May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in the first line of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to create a provisional navy of the Confederate States," the word "provisional" shall be substituted for the word "regular," so that the said fourth section shall read as follows: All commissioned officers of the provisional navy shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whenever, in his judgment, the public service requires their appointment, and in such numbers as he may think necessary, to the following ranks and grades, viz: Admirals, vice admirals, rear admirals, commodores, and to such other ranks and grades as may exist in the regular navy.

Approved June 14, 1864

(CHAP. LI.)

An Act to authorize the formation of new commands, to be composed of supernumerary officers, who may resign to join such commands, and to limit and restrict the appointment of officers in certain cases.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President is hereby authorized to grant authority for the organization of companies, battalions or regiments, to be composed of supernumerary officers of the provisional army.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful for any supernumerary officer to join said organizations, or any other company in the Confederate service, which does not exceed the maximum prescribed by law, upon tender to the proper authorities of his resignation for that purpose.

SEC. 3 That the offices left vacant by such resignations shall not be filled, and that hereafter the lowest grade of commissioned officer shall not be filled unless there are upon the rolls of the company for service at least forty-six non-commissioned officers and privates; nor shall the position of senior second lieutenant be filled, in case of a vacancy therein, unless there are upon the rolls of the company for service at least thirty non-commissioned officers and privates; nor shall the position of a first lieutenant be filled, unless in case of vacancy there are at least twenty non commissioned officers and privates on the rolls of the company for service which fact shall in case be certified to by the captain of the company and approved by the colonel of the regiment before such promotion can be made.

Approved June 14, 1864. Nov. 12—57-law4w Sat

(CHAP. LII.)

An Act to authorize the appointment of Quartermasters and Assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries in the provisional army in certain cases.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, for the provisional army, additional quartermasters and commissaries, with the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major: *Provided*, That such additional quartermasters and commissaries, with the rank of colonel, shall not exceed the number of military departments and separate armies existing at the time of their appointment; and that the additional quartermasters and commissaries, with the rank of major, shall not exceed the number of divisions of the army existing at the time of the appointment; and for the collection, control and distribution of railroad and field transportation and army supplies, the President may appoint such additional quartermasters and assistant quartermasters and commissaries as may be necessary for the efficient execution of the duties of the quartermaster's and commissary's departments: and such purchasing agents may be employed as the service may require, who shall not have military rank, and whose compensation shall not exceed the pay of a captain of infantry, and who may be required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the assignment of quartermasters and commissaries, or assistant quartermasters or commissaries to any of the foregoing duties, or to the duty of paying troops: *Provided*, That all said appointments shall be made from persons who are over forty five years of age, or who are incapacitated physically for service in the field, or who have been in the service over twelve months, or have been heretofore discharging any of the aforesaid duties: *Provided further* That additional assistant quartermasters and commissaries shall not be appointed, if there are officers already in service who can be assigned to such duties without detriment to the service.

SEC. 2. That it shall no longer incumbent on the President to appoint or to keep in service an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, for each regiment of infantry in the field, but he may assign the quartermaster of any army corps, division, brigade, regiment or battalion, or the commissary of any army corps, division or brigade, to duty as quartermaster or commissary else where, and to assign quartermasters, assistant quartermasters and commissaries and assistant commissaries appointed to post or depots, or for other duties, to serve with armies, army corps, divisions or brigades in the field whenever, in his opinion, the public interest will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 3. That in case the services of any regimental quartermaster or assistant quartermaster, or commissary or assistant commissary, appointed under this act, can, in the opinion of the President, be dispensed with, and such officer cannot be otherwise appropriately employed to the public interest, his name shall be dropped from the rolls, and he shall cease to be an officer of the provisional army.

SEC. 4. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint one quartermaster, with the rank of major for each State, and one assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, for each congressional district in the several States, to execute the duties of the act in reference to the tax in kind: *Provided*, That the appointments to be made in pursuance of this section, shall be in accordance with the same restrictions and limitations as are set forth in the first section of this act.

Approved June 14, 1864. Nov. 12—57-law4w Sat.

(CHAP. LIII.)

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the above entitled act be so amended that in all instances in which the particular division, corps, district or other subordinate organization, to which a military court is or may be hereafter appointed or assigned, the commander of the army or department may by order, when in his discretion it shall be proper and safe to do so, direct and empower the commander of the said division, corps, district, &c., to pass upon and revise the original charges and specifications to come before said court, review and confirm or disapprove the records thereof, transmit the same direct to the War Department, remit or suspend sentences (where a jury) and take such action or exercise such jurisdiction in that behalf which pertains under existing laws to the commander of the army or department.

SEC. 2 That from and after the passage of this act, when any person shall have been tried by any military court or court martial and acquitted of the charge or charges preferred, the finding of the court shall be announced immediately and the person tried and acquitted, if a soldier, shall be released from arrest and returned to duty; and whether that a soldier discharged from custody without awaiting the examination or report of the reviewing officer of such court.

Approved June 14, 1864.

(CHAP. LIV.)

An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts,'" approved February thirteenth eighteen hundred and sixty four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the proviso to said act, and also so much thereof as requires that the judge of the military court in North Alabama shall give ten days notice of the times and places of holding court before the same are held, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved June 14, 1864.

(CHAP. LV.)

An Act to amend the laws relating to the commutation value of hospital rations.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the commutation value of rations of the sick and wounded officers and so diets in hospitals or other places, used in camp or the field as hospitals, be fixed at the government cost of said rations, and one hundred per centum thereon: *Provided* That said one hundred per centum on the government cost of said ration commuted shall constitute a hospital fund and be drawn and appropriated as the Secretary of War shall deem necessary, to purchase supplies for the use of the sick and disabled of the army in hospitals.

Approved June 14, 1864.

(CHAP. LVI.)

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of luxuries or of articles not necessaries or of common use," approved February sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of luxuries or of articles not necessaries or of common use," approved sixth February, eighteen hundred and sixty four, as forbids the importation of prepared vegetables, fruits, meat, poultry and game, sealed or inclosed in cans or otherwise, and brooms and brushes of all kinds," is hereby repealed.

Approved June 14, 1864.

(CHAP. LVII.)

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts," approved October ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of said act as empowers the said military courts to appoint their clerks and marshals, and provides for the payment of the salaries of the said officers, is hereby repealed; and hereafter it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to detail suitable persons to fill said offices from military officers and non-commissioned officers and privates unable to perform duty in the field, and the compensation of such persons shall only be the pay to which they may be respectively entitled by virtue of their military commissions.

Approved June 14, 1864. Nov. 15—59 law4w Tues

(CHAP. LVIII.)

An Act to provide and organize a General Staff for armies in the field to serve during the war.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter the general staff of the army shall constitute a corps, and staff officers shall no longer, except by assignment, be attached to any particular military organization, or be held to duty at any post. That promotions in said corps shall be by selection, based upon capacity, merit and service, and no one shall be appointed to said corps, unless he has been two years, at least, in the military service during this war, or is over forty-five years of age, or is unfit for military service in the field.

SEC. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to assign all officers of the staff to such appropriate duties as he may think proper, except that he shall not assign them to commands in the line, unless in cases of emergency, and then only for a short time; and no officer shall be allowed to hold, at the same time, a commission or appointment in the staff and in the line.

SEC. 3. That the President is hereby authorized, upon the application of any general commanding in the army in the field, to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or assign for duty with such general officer, whilst so commanding, a general officer, who shall be charged, under the direction of the general with the administration of his army; there shall also be allowed to a general, so commanding, two assistant adjutants generals one chief quartermaster, one chief of ordnance, and one chief commissary, each with the rank, pay allowances of a colonel of cavalry; a surgeon as medical director, with the pay and allowances of a colonel of cavalry; and one aid-de-camp, with his rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry.

SEC. 4 That to a lieutenant general commanding a *corps d'armee* shall be allowed, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, two assistant adjutants general with the rank, pay and allowance each of a colonel of cavalry; a chief of ordnance, a chief quartermaster, and a chief commissary, each with the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry; he shall also be allowed one surgeon, as medical director, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry; and to be appointed as above, one aid-de-camp, with the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry, and one aid de-camp, with the rank, pay and allowance of a major of cavalry.

SEC. 5. That to a major general commanding a division shall be allowed, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, two assistant adjutants general, with the rank, pay and allowances each of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry; one chief of ordnance, one chief quartermaster, and a chief commissary, each with the rank, pay and allowances of a major of cavalry; also a surgeon, with the pay and allowances of a major of cavalry; one aid de camp with the rank, pay and allowances of a major of cavalry; and one aid-de-camp, with the rank pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry.

SEC. 6 That to a brigadier general commanding a brigade and shall be allowed, to be appointed as hereinbefore directed, two assistant adjutants general and one assistant inspector general, with the rank, pay and allowances each of a major of cavalry; one surgeon, with the pay and allowances of a major of cavalry; one ordnance officer, with the rank, pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry; one aid de camp, with the rank pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry; and one aid-de-camp, with the rank, pay and allowances of a first lieutenant of cavalry.

SEC. 7. That the President is hereby authorized to reduce the number of officers allowed by this act to the staff of any general officer, or to increase the same, when, in his opinion the service will be benefited thereby.

SEC. 8. That all appointments under this act shall be made from those already in service

Approved June 14, 1864. [Nov. 15—59 law4w Tues.]

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, 1864.

[No. 12.]

Joint resolution to allow sick and wounded officers of the army transportation to their homes and hospital accommodations.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That sick and wounded officers on leave, upon certificates of a board of surgeons, be allowed transportation to their homes and back to their commands, as in the case of enlisted men on furlough; the indulgence hereby accorded to continue in force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress.

Resolved further, That all sick and wounded officers in the naval and military service shall be entitled to enter any hospital and receive such treatment and rations as now provided by law, free of charge.

Approved June 10, 1864.

[No. 13]

Joint resolution declaring the dispositions, principles and purposes of the Confederate States in relation to the existing war with the United States.

WHEREAS, It is due to the great cause of humanity and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices of their gallant army in the field, that by no means consistent with a proper self-respect, and the approved usages of nations, should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes by which they are actuated; therefore—

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following manifesto be issued in their name and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad, to the end that the same may be laid before foreign governments:

Manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States of America relative to the existing war with the United States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy, and to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has, for the last three years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deem the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments, and the purposes by which they have been, and are still, actuated. They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights and of the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whensoever their enemy, by ceasing from the unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those hereditary rights and of those cherished institutions.

The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded borders since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire of peace in the interests of civilization and humanity without danger of having our motives misinterpreted, or of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment, or any distrust of our ability fully

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1864.

PROBABLY SO.—An intelligent friend, who has been somewhat around, thinks that there are two sides to the question of exemptions, even so far as the press is concerned. He thinks, and indeed asserts, that he knows that abuses have resulted from it, or rather have sprung up under it. We have no doubt in the world but such is the case. We know of no earthly thing that is not liable to abuse, and, we may add, that is not abused, when opportunity concurs with temptation. But if details are to be substituted in all cases for exemptions, who will assure us that the system of details is the one exception to the general rule? That it and its agents stand above abuse or temptation?

We have no doubt in the world that some few papers are kept up in a sort of way, simply because of the immunity they give to a few people, the nominal editors included. The *real* editors are exempts, from the nature of things, as neither paste nor scissors have yet been classed among the weapons of modern warfare.

But these papers are few enough in number, and, from the small amount of reading matter they give, can employ very few hands indeed, unless their editors certify under oath to more men than they really require. We get some papers that do not seem to us to be calculated to serve any useful purpose, but we think that most of them will soon be "played out" and unless by something very like perjury it is difficult to see how the whole lot of such in the Confederacy could give employment to a sufficient number of men to make up even a single company. They are also harmless in the way of paper—they consume very little of that scarce article.

We think that there might be some way of reaching these cases without resorting to measures calculated to destroy public confidence in the independence of the whole press even though, in fact, that independence should not be really interfered with.

We do not think we are influenced by merely selfish considerations in the course we have taken or the remarks we have offered upon this subject. We have not sought, do not seek, and do not expect to seek any excuse for license under the name of liberty. We think the conductors of the press ought to be even more guarded, in their written expressions at least, than any other class of the community, since such expressions are addressed to a circle of readers exceeding any audience that can be drawn together to listen to the spoken addresses of even the most popular orators; and besides, written and printed words remain on record long after merely spoken sentences have faded from the memory. We have endeavored to bear these things in mind and to shape our course accordingly. We have from the first, given a discriminating support to Mr. DAVIS' administration, because our judgment has approved its general policy, and we have felt it our duty to strength*en its efforts in every way that we honestly could.* Under any system we would expect to pursue the same course, and could hardly run the risk of being suspected of subserviency while simply following the even tenor of our way. We have never asked even of ourselves the question as to whether we would be among those left or those taken, since that could not affect the reason of the argument. We may observe however, that, so far as that is concerned, we do not perceive that there is anything likely to give us unusual personal uneasiness in any event.

We make these remarks in all candor, simply with the view of setting some of our cotemporaries right, or at least of showing them that *all* who think the proposition to convert the conductors of the press into detailed men, are not actuated either by factious motives of opposition to the President, or influenced by feelings of personal concern for themselves.

There are presses which pursue a factious, and we must think an unpatriotic course, and yet, as a matter of policy, to say nothing of principle, the legislation that would put in the hands of the executive the power to crush them, would seem to be highly dangerous. If not enforced, it would still give a plausible handle to the disaffected, and if enforced it would add fuel to the flame while appearing to smother it.

Confirmed.

The reports from Georgia of the advance of SHERMAN from Atlanta, after burning that city as well as Rome and Marietta and destroying the railroad and bridges in his rear, seem to be fully confirmed. The Charleston *Courier* of Friday says General HARDEE has received official information from General WHEELER that General SHERMAN had burned and abandoned Atlanta, and was advancing with cavalry, infantry, artillery and wagons, towards Jonesboro'. The enemy's force was not *fully* ascertained, but prisoners taken report that SHERMAN has three army corps, each supposed to contain ten thousand men. Our cavalry under General WHEELER had fallen back before the enemy, who at last accounts were marching on Griffin. On Friday they were supposed to be in the neighborhood of Griffin, burning everything in their rear. An official dispatch from General WHEELER, dated Thursday, states that he had checked the enemy's advance at Bear Creek. We do not know exactly where Bear Creek is. We think it is in Henry Co., north of Griffin.

The Augusta, Ga., *Constitutionalist* of Friday, the 18th instant, says:

Our city yesterday was full of rumors, and as evening came on a general buzz went through the whole community. The truth is the rumor comes so direct and positive that Sherman is marching from Atlanta on Macon, and probably on this city, in two columns and with four or five corps, that by nine o'clock last night it was very generally believed.

Our office was visited by our standard surly citizen discussing the pros and cons.

The general belief is that Sherman was very early with part of his army at Jonesboro' and McDonough, and par tof the night that he had burned Kingsville, Marietta, Atlanta, and Lodge over the Chattahoochee, and was hurrying on the railroad to blind him.

Our cautious and conservative opinion of this whole matter is that if Gen. Sherman is advancing with even 30,000 men, its numbers and heavy provision trains, to get at the lowest calculation, will so encumber him, that a force of 10,000 determined men, mounted infantry and advance scouts found of men, make it a retreating and disorganized one. He can not have in his train, for ammunition alone, less than 200 wagons and at least 300 more for daily forage and provisions, allowing his men to carry all they eat. With this train he must, at all event, move slowly and very carefully. In the meantime, our troops scattered everywhere can be collected; South Carolina, who is threatened if anything is threatened, can send forward her reserves; Florida has troops to spare, and joining with our twelve or fourteen thousand troops between Macon and the advancing enemy, will make a force able to meet him, in the neighborhood of the last named city, or somewhere on the Oconee river.

It is desperation on the part of Sherman; and a desperate man is always readily overcome by calm and determined action.

We say, look at the situation without nervousness or alarm—pray to God, but keep your powder dry—make everything ready for the storm, and meet it like men, if it comes. It is always darkest just before day.

The following from the Philadelphia *Press* (Forney's paper,) may throw some light upon SHERMAN's calculations, or it not SHERMAN's, at least calculations made in semi-official circles at the North:

SHERMAN'S MARCH EASTWARD.

The campaign is not ended. Grant has not gone into winter quarters. Sherman has not found Atlanta a barren victory. With the average weather of the season, there are not only two months left for the development of the present campaign, but it is probable that not one week of the whole winter will be passed in idleness by our armies. To-day we print a report—something more than a rumor—which indicates an energy which is unexpected and astonishing, and promises that the year will close with victories even more lustrous than those which have studded its summer and spring with stars.

Gen. Sherman has burned Atlanta. Thomas, with two corps, is left to watch Hood, while Sherman, with five corps is said to be now marching on Charleston S. C. If this is only half true it is great news. If Sherman aims at Charleston, it is already doomed. Approaching from landward, he will find an entrenched city with its strongest works fronting the sea without a garrison to defend it, and without the hope of reinforcement. The legions which drove before them the second army of the rebellion, and wrested from it Atlanta almost as easily as a man's iron fingers could unlock the closed hand of a woman, will find at Charleston nothing that they cannot overcome.

Nor need Sherman fear for the territory he has conquered, or that which the enemy feigns to threaten.—All the land in Georgia that Hood wants he may have, but not one foot of Tennessee. The mere fact that the cautious Sherman has turned his back on his old battle fields and given the keys of the West into the hands of Thomas, is sufficient evidence of his contempt of his foe, and his faith in his representative. Now we may appreciate the strategic value of Atlanta, and see how its capture has freed the armies of the West.

But is Charleston worth this overland march? Is it good policy to transfer so great an army from the heart of the country to the seaboard? It may be. We can afford the time and trouble to take this city, which has so long baffled our monitors and rifled guns. Merely as a poetical vengeance, its capture might be a justifiable piece of military self-indulgence, even had the city no practical value to us.

Yet Sherman may never reach Charleston. In the course of his march he may find reasons to change it.—He may think Wilmington better worth a day's siege, Savannah a demand for instant unconditional surrender, or even Richmond the trouble of a forced march And by the way, what a masterly campaign that would be, which, beginning with the capture of Atlanta, should end with the union of Sherman's troops with Grant's, and the surrender of Richmond to this immense and irresistible army!

What if all Grant's recent movements had been intended to prevent the escape of Lee, and securely hold him until Sherman should arrive and complete the half circle of blue around the rebel capital. Such a movement would show Grant to be surpassed by only one soldier of the century, and, if executed with energy, would end the rebellion almost at once. It would rival the greatest victories of Napoleon. Yes, if Sherman could safely leave Thomas to merely confront Hood, and could reinforce Grant with fifty thousand men, the capture of Lee's whole army would be the inevitable result.

Yet this is but one of the dreams of war. Five hundred miles in an enemy's country are not easily passed even with the aid of railroads, and without the opposition of an army. If the report that Sherman marches on Charleston is not believed in the military circles at Washington we need not rest our hopes upon his advance on Richmond. Yet the one impossibility is not exceeded by the other. Enough that the realities are so glorious that we do not need the imaginations of victory to put color and fire into our faith in the war.—Sherman is not needed at Richmond, or he would be there now.

The situation is not particularly encouraging, but we do not think that it need give rise to any panic. SHERMAN will be checked before he can reach any of his ultimate objective points, and a check to an army situated as his is, would appear to be little short of ruin.—Before going to press we look for further and important news from Georgia.

THE Meteoric Shower that was to take place on the night of the 13th or 14th did not take place. The show was postponed or omitted. Other and more destructive fire-works abound in the Confederacy.

Distances.

Mysterious hints are dropped of the probable course to be pursued by SHERMAN, and the Yankee papers broadly assert that he is going to spread himself over the Cotton States and sweep down on Mobile, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, to say nothing of Andersonville, Georgia.

When last heard of SHERMAN's headquarters were at Gaylesville, in Cherokee county, Alabama, on the stage road from Rome, Georgia, to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee River, about equidistant from both points, say thirty miles from Rome, and forty miles from the Landing. Gaylesville is 150 miles from Montgomery, Alabama. Say to Rome 30 miles. From Rome to Atlanta by railroad 99 miles—total 129.

The following are some distances from Atlanta:—

Atlanta to Macon,	103
Macon to Savannah,	190
Atlanta to Savannah,	293
Atlanta to Augusta,	171
Augusta to Charleston,	137
Atlanta to Charleston,	308
Atlanta to Montgomery,	166
" to Columbus,	203
" to Americus,	173
Atlanta to Augusta,	171
Augusta to Columbia, by Railroad,	143
Atlanta to Columbia, by Railroad,	314
Atlanta to Augusta,	171
Augusta to Columbia, (stage.)	75
Atlanta to Columbia,	246
Atlanta to Florence,	353

Overland from Augusta the distance would probably be less.

Andersonville is not far from Americus, we believe. Montgomery is distant 331 miles by water, and 197 by land from Mobile.

These figures, taken from the Railroad Guide and Gazetteer, may be useful. They give the distances from SHERMAN's last known headquarters to every leading point at which his talked of movement could possibly be expected to aim.

We still adhere to the opinion that an advance by SHERMAN, leaving HOOD in his rear and on his communications is hardly probable, even if it be possible, which we much doubt. Any movement in force, if made at all, would appear to us most likely to be made in the direction of Montgomery and Mobile. SHERMAN's talk of going to Andersonville is all flummery He knows as well as we do that there is nothing to be made by that in the way of releasing prisoners.

We don't like to find fault—we don't like to complain, but we will venture to say a word against an evil so palpable. Scarcely a week has elapsed this year that the country people, the farmers, have not been called to town in obedience to some order; consequently the country has suffered from injuries done the farming interests in this way, to say nothing of the inconvenience to the people.—Is there no remedy for this? The country must suffer if musters are to be interrupted so frequently. If there is a remedy, it should be applied; if it is absolutely necessary, we should submit.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Several highly intelligent gentlemen from this section have spoken of the same thing to us, some of them no longer ago than yesterday. The matter is no doubt serious, and threatens to produce serious consequences. Of course, as the *Watchman* says, to what is absolutely necessary we should submit, but certainly every effort should be made to relieve the pressure complained of, not simply on account of the farmers themselves, but of the country at large, which is threatened with want from the interruption, and measurable cessation of the operations of agriculture.

A REPORT reached this place Friday morning that some of our out-post pickets at or near Swansboro', Onslow county, had been captured the day before. We have not been able to learn any particulars, but know that the force there was very small, and that any capture made by the enemy must have been insignificant. We do not know whether the enemy landed at Swansboro' in boats or come across the White Oak River at Smith's mills, some miles above Swansboro'.

Since LINCOLN's election, and the cowardly and outrageous capture of the U. S. steamer Florida in the neutral harbor of San Salvador, Bay of All Saints, Brazil, there is really very little of stirring interest.—The last military exploit was performed by FORREST, for whose safety we ought all to pray. After STONEWALL JACKSON, he is the greatest executor that the contest has brought out on either side, and he is also, like that great man, able to plan as well as execute.

Upon HOOD and SHERMAN the greatest immediate interest concentrates. Something is afoot in the Southwest, which will be developed in a few days, perhaps before the end of the present week. In the absence of any data upon which to base even an intelligent speculation, we forbear all attempts at prophecy.—Wise men, who can see through a mill-stone before the hole is bored in it, may be able to discourse very solemnly upon all that will or ought to happen in Georgia. But we somehow distrust that wisdom, and prefer to await developements. Of one thing only we feel a pretty strong assurance:—The campaign is not closed at the West.—Everything is afloat. GRANT may send part of his forces to SHERMAN, or SHERMAN may send part of his forces to GRANT. Some such movement is probably on foot. The retreat of PRICE from Missouri releases a considerable force which may be sent into Kentucky and Tennessee.

Winter quarters are not yet provided East or West. It is over six months since the campaign opened, and yet all parties keep the field. 1864 has exhibited longer continued, and more stubborn and destructive fighting on this continent, than any campaign ever before waged by civilized nations of the same population as the United States and the Confederacy; and the end is not yet.

From the Petersburg Express, 16th inst.

From the Front.

There was some little activity on the extreme right yesterday morning, but as the day advanced the usual quiet was restored. Cannonading was quite brisk for awhile, which led to the supposition in the city that skirmishing, if not actual fighting, was in progress.—The reports were groundless, however, as the Yankees neither advanced, nor showed any disposition to do so.

The Yankee sharpshooters on our right are daily practising with their long range rifles. This is done under orders from headquarters, that in the time of battle they may prove effective in picking off our officers and gunners. At times the practising of these fellows sounds like the brisk reports of a skirmish.

The Yankee pickets reported yesterday morning that Beast Butler had been killed in a street fight in New York. They repeated it with such emphasis that there may be some truth in their statement. No event would be more pleasing to Southern ears than the death of this inhuman monster, who has done more to bring obloquy upon civilization and Christianity, than any other member of his race. The cruelties he has practiced, the murders he has caused, and the abuses of every description he has favored, would weigh down the conscience of any mortal man, not supported by the arch fiend

We are inclined, however, to doubt the report, mainly for the reason that a man born to be hung will die no other death. We fear it is but on a level with that other rumor waited here on the winds and whispered in the ears of the credulous, that Gen. McClellan, at the head of ten thousand men, was marching on Washington.

We are gratified to learn that Captain Wm. E. Cameron, of this city, late Adjutant of the 12th Va. Infantry, and more recently of Gen. Davis' Staff, has been made Adjutant General to Gen. D. A. Weisiger.

Matters still remain quiet in the Petersburg lines, but it is our opinion, should this fair weather continue that Grant will make yet another effort to reach the South-Side railroad, before he gives over the job. He will not escape so easily the next time.

CAPTURE OF THE PRIVATEER FLORIDA.—The Kersage arrived at Boston on the 7th with a portion of the crew of the Florida, which was captured in the Bay of San Salvador by the U. S. steamer Wachusetts. The following is the official dispatch announcing the capture:

ST. THOMAS WEST INDIA ISLANDS, October 31,
Via Boston, November 7, 1864.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to report here the arrival of this ship, with the rebel steamer Florida in company. The Florida, with 58 men and 12 officers, was captured about 3 o'clock on the morning of 7th of October, in the Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, by the officers and crew of this vessel, without loss of life, as five of her officers including her commander and the the remainder of her crew, were on shore.

The Florida had her mizzen mast and main yard carried away, and her bulwarks cut down. This vessel sustained no injury.

A detailed report will be handed to Paymaster W. W. Williams.

Very respectfully, your odedient servant,
N. COMINS,
Commander U. S. Steamship Wachusetts.

From the Augusta Register.

Who will Deny It?

When our Savior was on earth, He declared that those who were not for Him were against Him. There are periods in the history of individuals and of nations when, to condemn, it is only necessary to withhold positive approval. Hence, when virtue is slandered, or honor impeached, a professed friend need do nothing more than sit in silence and let others do the work of misery and destruction. As with individuals, so also with nations.

If this be true where only silence is construed into consent, what must be said of those who exhibit to the world the spectacle of using, in their bitter criminations against their country's leaders and lawful officers the very gestures, language and ideas which are used by their country's foes? Look at our country now. See what bitter warfare is waged against her. Blackened heaps now mark the spot where once stood the happy homesteads, and death has proven the coveted relief to the wronged maiden, the injured wife, the starving children. Every town and hamlet can point to Southern patriots' graves; every battle field is crimsoned with the blood of the sons of the South; every fireside is draped in mourning because of the seat there vacated forever; hearts all over the land are bursting with grief for loved ones struck down, or filled with anguish for those yet exposed; families scattered, homes desolated, churches closed and altars desecrated, and yet, strange to say, just at such a time when every energy should be strained in united action to avenge these wrongs, and secure to our country Independence, to her daughters security, to her sons liberty, there are to be even in high places, who are trying to convince the people that their rulers are incompetent and despotic, and unworthy of confidence and support! The language is identical, whether used in New York or Georgia. We hope the motives are not the same. But just one moment imagine yourself in England, looking at the bloody scene being enacted on this continent. With dispassionate eye you clearly see that your Congress enacts only such laws as the Judiciary pronounces constitutional, and which your own judgment approves as demanded by the exigencies of war. You behold in the President the unflinching friend of Constitutional liberty, rising above the storm of battle around him, and with eye fixed upon the goal sought—the independence of his country, and the liberties of her people—going straight onward, unmoved by fears, unintimidated by threats, full of hope and confidence, and striking with all his might blows which are intended, and intended alone for his country's foes. Now listen to his assilants—what think you of their language—their charges—the honesty of their motives—the sincerity of their patriotism? Would you wonder at failure where there are such internal strifes and divisions? Would you blame England for not recognizing us when our people themselves give way to doubt? Could you deny that our enemies have grounds for encouragement, and for supposing that there are such dissensions among us as to render our subjugation easy? You would weep over the madness which is urging us on to anarchy and self-destruction. And you would realize that we have much more to fear at home than from our open enemies.

GAYETY IN ATLANTA.—Some two weeks ago a grand "negro ball" was given at the theatre in Atlanta and attended by all the elite of "African scent," and those white "pussons" who felt themselves as good as the negro, General Sherman the same night had a soiree at his headquarters, but it was not so well attended. Only some twenty white women were present.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. THARSHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM MACON.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 19th.—The military authorities are active and every man is under arms. Confidence is being restored. The enemy are believed to be on our right, a distance of about 30 miles from the city. The city will be defended to the last.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19th, 1864.

An official telegram from the War Department, says that Gen. Pickett reports that on the night of the 17th, a portion of the enemy's picket line in his front was taken possession of and held. One Colonel, Kaufman, two Captains, 2 Lieutenants, and one hundred and thirteen privates were captured, besides the dead and wounded left on the ground. Our loss was one killed and nine wounded.

CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19th, 1864.

The Senate passed a bill to authorize the exchange of registered bonds of the fifteen million loan for coupon bonds; also passed a bill suspending for sixty days, so much of an act organizing forces to serve during the war, as provides persons mentioned therein shall not be required to perform military service out of the State in which they reside. The bill last mentioned was communicated to the House and passed; the House also adopted a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to appeal to the respective State governments to reduce the number of State officers exempted from military service.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19th, 1864.

The Baltimore American of the 17th, afternoon edition, is received. It contains very little news.

Gold at the first board in New York, on Thursday, was 221.

Pope, in an official report of the operations of the Department of the Northwest says, in settling peace with the Indians, he intends to do away entirely with treaties. His plan is to make the Indians behave, and require the whites to deal fairly with the Indians.

Gen. Burnside arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 16th, and proceeded immediately to the front.

The official vote of Maryland for Lincoln was 37,300; for McClellan 32,400.

From Middle Tennessee—Hood and Sherman.

A telegram dated Nashville 10th inst., attempts to underrate the extent of Gen. Forrest's brilliant success at Johnsonville. It says:

All the published accounts concerning the destruction of Government property on hand at Johnsonville are greatly exaggerated. The town is still in our possession, and is strongly garrisoned. No apprehensions are entertained in regard to its safety. The destruction of Government and private property on the river is complete, and involves immense loss.

Our entire railroad and telegraph communications are complete and secure.

Hood's exact whereabouts are known by the authorities. The Union movements will be developed at the proper time, the anticipated success of which will electrify the nation.

A furious storm has raged here during the last eight days. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are tremendously high.

A Louisville telegram of the same date says:

The news from General Sherman's army is highly important, and most favorable, but as yet is contraband.

Everything is most favorable to our arms.

A portion of Gen. A. J. Smith's command has arrived at Paducah.

It is reported that Gen. Meredith will be assigned to command of Kentucky.

Commenting on the above, the New York World says:

The cautiously worded phraseology of the despatches in relation to the movements of General Sherman's army, excite the liveliest curiosity. It is generally given out that Savannah or Charleston is the objective point, but no explicit statement is ventured that General Sherman has designs upon either of these points, however important may be deemed their possession by our forces.

It is very clear to careful observers of the grand campaign that the capture of Atlanta has proved barren of such results as were expected to flow from the occupancy of so important a position. Not a single expedition of any value has been sent out from that point, nor has anything been attempted beyond keeping open the line of communication with Chattanooga. This was of itself no easy task in view of the persistent attacks of the rebel forces, either in organized armies or guerilla bands. It is not improper to state now that General Grant's original plan comprised a very important movement, to be made immediately after the capture of Atlanta, but which, for the reasons mentioned above, Gen. Sherman has hitherto been unable to execute. It is not improbable that the present move on Gen. Sherman is the one referred to. Whether Selma, Augusta, Savannah or Charleston be the point to be attacked, may not, for obvious reasons, be divulged at present; nor is it without the range of possibility that this moving on none of these places, but on some other point in another direction, of equal if not of more importance to the success of the Union armies.

From the Richmond Whig.

Sherman's Counter Movement.

The sensation topic in the Yankee papers, last week, was the grand, magnificent, and astonishingly brilliant movement which Sherman is about to make. We copied from the New York World, in this morning's edition, an outline of the great undertaking which is to amaze the world, and secure for Sherman the nomination of the New York Herald for the next Presidency of the United States. The Chicago Times is a little more explicit. That paper says:

"It was undoubtedly a part of the plan of Gen Sherman's Southern campaign to halt at Atlanta sufficiently long to enable him to accumulate supplies, after which it was his intention to continue his march southward. Several things have occurred to prevent the execution of this design, among which Hood's raid upon the communications was most prominent."

The *Times* then asserts that Hood's movement for Tennessee and Kentucky has not given Sherman great concern. He has determined upon "a grand movement southward." It then makes this important statement:

The experiences of the last few weeks have shown that the attempt to keep intact the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta is an impossibility. The original intention of Sherman, which was to provision Atlanta and use it for a secondary base of operations, was, therefore, obliged to be abandoned.

The statement is important, because, it is apparently true, the Press Association telegram from Augusta, in this morning's Whig, confirming the revelation of Sherman's purpose to evacuate Atlanta. If this be true, other portions of the statement may be. The plan which Gen. Sherman "is about to put into execution," is thus defined by the Times:

Two of his army corps will be left at Chattanooga, while the other five, under Sherman, will cut loose from all lines of supply, will leave the railroad to whoever wants it, and push across the Cotton States. He will take with him such supplies as can be carried conveniently, and when these are exhausted, will live upon the country. Of his destination nothing is known. Before him lies the broad expanse of the Gulf and Atlantic States, and he can shape his march to suit his inclination, for there is no force to bar his progress.

It is probable that the coming week will witness the starting of this expedition, or as soon as the soldiers who have come home to vote shall have joined their commands.

THE ATTACK ON WILMINGTON—THE REASON OF THE DELAY.

A Philadelphia paper of the 12th informs us that Wilmington would have been attacked ere this, but for the fact that Com. Porter was compelled to despatch a number of his fleet in search of "the Tallahassee, Olustee and Chickamauga." Well, the Tallahasse has eluded them all, and is again safely anchored in Wilmington. So it seems that the blockade is not complete enough to prevent fast cruisers from going out or coming in the port at pleasure.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Manchester depot, of the Danville Railroad Company, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning, between three and four o'clock, involving a loss in buildings, cars, &c, of about $50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is said that a fire had been built on the floor of one of the cars of the previous night's down train, by some soldiers who had guarded against accident, they thought, by keeping the fire on a piece of sheet iron. When the train arrived, they left the fire, and the train, after being emptied, was backed into the depot, where, during the night it took fire from the debris left by the soldiers, with the above result.

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH DAY.

Nothing of special importance has occurred since our last report. Seventy-four shots were fired at the city from six P. M. Tuesday to six P. M. Thursday, and twenty-five shots at Fort Sumter. The enemy continue to haul ammunition to Batteries Gregg, Wagner, and the Middle Battery. On Tuesday a big gun, supposed to be a two hundred pounder Parrot, burst at Battery Wagner, and was removed by a working party on Wednesday.

A number of ambulances were also observed, after the artillery duel on Tuesday, to come from the lower end of the Island to Gregg and return with killed and wounded men.

There has been no change in the fleet.

Chas. Courier, 18th inst.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE NEW ENGLANDER.

We frequently meet with agreeable pictures of the hopeless isolation and ruin which will be brought upon New England by the eventual separation of the North western and Middle States from the land of the pilgrims. Chained to a barren rock with a vulture devouring her liver she would expiate her crimes against humanity and present an example of the final tribulations of sinners which would prove a perpetual warning to all mankind.

We wish we could share these pleasing anticipations. But in the first place the wicked rarely receive their deserts in this world; and in the second place we have grave doubts of the capacity of the Western and Middle States to reduce New England to that state of solitary punishment which would prove so beneficial to the rest of the world. The lock has not been invented that a Yankee cannot pick. Try it, by all means; but if you shut him out at the door, he will come in by the window, or chamber, like an enterprising grimalkin, upon the roof and come through the chimney.—He has as many lives as a cat; and if you tie him up in a bag, and send him to a mill pond to be drowned, ten to one he is back before the executioner, and purring away in his old corner with as much composure and gravity as if nothing had happened.

It would be pleasant to get rid of this elastic and pervading nuisance, but we might as well expect to be free from mosquitoes and fevers in swamps as of New Englanders where anything is to be made. The Middle States and the West shut out New England! Why the former were once separate from them, of different colonies, a different race, and having the very name of them, and yet they could not keep them out. The more they execrated them, the more the Yankees delighted in them, beguiled them with resplendant tin ware, made love to their daughters and sisters, and became their sons-in-law and their brothers-in-law. Thus, in process of time they got possession of the whole country, so that there are few families in the Middle States or Northwest which cannot trace their pedigree, by either their paternal or maternal ancestry, to Plymouth Rock.

Sons of the Pilgrims. The very name indicates that they are not to be kept in one place, and least of all, the land of their fathers. It is no news to them that their country is as unproductive as a granite one. On the contrary it is their traditional glory and pride. On that grindstone they sharpen their wits, and hold the world to be their oyster, they go forth to open it. They are just the cutest, sharpest critters alive. The finest Sheffield cutlery cannot be made as keen. They rejoice in their smartness as saints do in virtue. Fixed local attachments, they have none. They look upon New England as a mere base from which to operate upon other regions. As soon as they are fledged, they fly away to seek their fortunes elsewhere. They keep nothing at home but a reserve class of manufacturers, shipping merchants, and old maids. Even these would not stay if their union with the North and West was dissolved. The land, it is true, would become a wilderness; but it is the people we want to punished, and not the land. The land has been punished enough already in being inhabited by such a race. How will the North and West keep this people out? Nothing but sword and fire have kept them out of our own borders. We fear that even here, after the war is over, they will come back in swarms, like flies when winter is ended, and settle in hungry myriads upon every living thing.

It is said Queen Victoria has been to see the Davenport Brothers, and has appointed a trial of their spiritual, dark lantern jugglery game, at Windsor Castle.—She has gone quite daft with spiritualism, and these imposters have promised to bring back Prince Albert to this world for an hour in the very room where he died. They have promised, moreover, to not only allow the Queen to have a conversation with him, but to actually touch him. As their performances are conducted in the dark, they will no doubt succeed in carrying out the delusion. What are the guardians of the poor Queen about, to permit such a criminal imposture to be practised on one who is already far on the road to lunacy? Such an arrant imposture is a melancholy exhibition of human weakness and folly.

The North British Review contains an able article on Todleben's "History of the Crimean War." It is written from a Russian point of view, but, on the whole it is far more reliable than Mr. Kinglake's work. It seems clear enough that, if the allies had pushed their advantage and marched on to Sebastopol immediately after the battle of the Alma, that stronghold would have fallen without a protracted siege. We must remember, however, that the allied commanders could not possibly know, and had no right to assume, that such an important place was so nearly defenceless, and that, therefore, they were justified in proceeding cautiously. If the allies had not met with a new system of defence—that of earthworks, an invented by General Todleben—Sebastopol could not have held out for many weeks. Just when modern artillery had reached that degree of perfection which rendered the strongest stone fortifications of no avail, Todleben hit upon an expedient which neutralizes its most powerful efforts. It is curious to note what a marked effect the earthwork system of Todleben has had on the course of the American war. It has enabled the South to defy the superior artillery of their enemy. But earthworks are useful for defence, not for aggression, and, therefore, the Federals, though very ingenious in the use of the spade, have not made much progress towards the conquest of the South.

A Canada paper tells the following curious story:

A few days ago an old woman died in the small town of Lievikzee, on the banks of the Scheldt. The old lady was regarded by her simple neighbors as being only a few removes from positive poverty; but she did, and as she had always had her will during her lifetime, she left no will behind her; but to the astonishment of her neighbors, what she did leave behind her was cash, bank notes and stock, amounting in value to about two million guilders. There were pots full of gold and silver, of Austrian and forgotten currencies which had been buried for years. There was a box full of Austrian and other stock certificates, the coupons of which had not been cut off for a quarter of a century; while in a tin canister, which might have been the domestic tea-caddy, was a quarter of a million's worth of bank notes, musty with the accumulated damp of years.

THE RING OF TRUE METAL.—A lady in Hind's county, (Miss.) sends the Clarion a letter from her son, from which we make the following extract:

I have to-day a melancholy duty to perform. A young man of our company shot and robbed a citizen, some weeks since, and to save himself deserted to the enemy. A letter of inquiry has just come from his mother, which I must answer. Poor woman, I know now what to tell her. Mother, no one will ever write to you about the desertion of your son. You may hear I'm dead, but deserted, never. I am to-day as confident and determined as ever. Thank God, that I have inherritted from you that undoubtable energy, that spirit that nothing can subdue or crush. Starvation, nakedness, cold, hunger, nothing can tear me from my purpose or discourage me in the least. We are now, thanks to Gen. Early, getting plenty to eat. His "fool's errand" has paid us well, and some of us will soon be off on another just such mission.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.—An earthquake occurred in Mexico on the 31 of October, extending for three leagues around the volcano of Chalapot (the peak of Orizaba.) It lasted eight minutes:

At Tlaxeala, the cupola, tower, sacristy, &c., of the church and ecclesiastical court-room were destroyed.—The sacristan and his daughter were buried in the ruins. All the churches, temples and private dwellings have suffered more or less, and many are untenable.

At Matamoras, Icukar and the neighboring villages, the earthquake lasted forty seconds. Scarcely a sound building was left. One lady was killed. The farm buildings were thrown down. The domes of the churches of San Nicholas and Rabez, and of other churches, were destroyed. At Linoe, the church was split open, and religious services are suspended.

A species of water spouts fell on Monte Alto, flooding the city and country. About Tacuba and San Juanico, to the northeast of the city, and around San Antonio de las Huertas the roads were impassable, and on the 6th the rain still continued incessantly.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE TESTED.

—The Atlantic cable, which is to be laid next summer between England and America, was recently tested to try its strength and ductility. A given length was taken, suspended, and gradually weighted until it broke, the elongations succeeding each additional weighting being duly registered. The cable selected bore the weight of six and three-fifths tons. The case, the spiral wires involving it, the insulating body, the jute yarn, and each separate strand of the cable, were similarly tested. It was found from those experiments that the more the fibres were brought into a state of tension the greater become its strength, and that as an insulator, gutta percha, although not so perfect as India rubber, it is far more durable, and that the cable as now manufactured will be able to bear a strain four times its own weight when laid at the bottom of the Atlantic.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—An interesting flag presentation took place at the War Department. A courier from Gen. Lee's army entered the office of the Secretary of War, bearing ten Yankee battle flags, when the following dialogue occurred:

Courier.—Mr. Secretary, here are some more of the same sort of old battle flags I have been bringing you from time to time. What will I do with them?

Secretary.—Take them to the least crowded of the four acre lots where we keep such lumber, and see if you can manage to make room for them; if not, you must carry them to Castle Thunder.—*Dispatch.*

OUR RETURNED PRISONERS.—We notice with great pleasure the good behavior of the men. It might have reasonably been expected that among such a great number of men, just from their long confinement and cruel treatment—once more with their feet upon the soil of their beloved land of liberty—some would have broken over all restraints, but it has not been the case. All have behaved with the utmost decorum.

A most cheering thing, observable in the countenances of all, as well as from their conversation, is, that they are not whipped, or disheartened or despondent.—They are cheerful and confident, as full of defiance to the hateful Yankee invader as mortals can be.

Sav. News.

The Prussian soldiers now occupying Kiel, are excessively addicted to smoking, and an anecdote is told of two riflemen who, in the recent campaign popped at each other from behind two trees, situated a short distance apart. Suddenly one of them, a German, held out a cigar, with a polite bow. The other understanding at once, advanced half-way, and was met by the German. In courteous silence the German lighted his cigar at that of the Dane. Bowing again politely they withdrew to their respective places; and ten minutes afterwards, by some fatality, shot each other through the heart.

A SAD DESCENT.—A correspondent of the N. C. Christian Advocate states that in his section, last year, it was regarded as highly derogatory to Christian character for members of the church to haul their fruit to distilleries to be served up for shares in liquor; but this year few think it wrong, and many have engaged in it.

ONE MILLION IRISH TO EMIGRATE TO SPAIN.

From the Madrid Correspondencia.

The project of the emigration of 1,000,000 Irish to Spain, with the object of there settling, assumes each day more likelihood of success, at least from the information, worthy of credit, which comes to us. Negotiations with the old cabinet are going on.

THREE Russian officers have lately been degraded for having engaged in a duel and one of them who gave the provocation has been deprived of his title of nobility.

The Yankee Navy.

In a letter upon the subject of the United States navy, Donald McKay, the shipbuilder, states that the following vessels are now in progress of construction for the Government:—Chattanooga, three thousand tons; Idaho, three thousand tons; Madawaska, Wampanoag, Neshamitg, Ammonoosac and Pampanoosac, all wooden vessels, of three thousand two hundred tons, intended to have a speed of sixteen knots per hour and to carry immense batteries. Besides, there are in progress of building, twenty first-class wooden screw steamers, of two thousand two hundred tons each, to have a speed of thirteen knots, to be full-rigged for ocean steamers, and to carry enormous batteries.

They are named the Antietam, Arapaho, Guerriere, Hassalo, Illinois, Java, Keosauqua, Kewaydin, Manitou, Minnetonka, Moshola, Ontario, Piscataqua, Pushmataha, Tahgayuta, Wanaloset, Watauga, Williamette, Contoocook and Mondamin, and will soon be completed. While these vessels are building, there have been completed the Nipsic, Shamut, Nyack, Pequot, Maumee, Kansas, Yantic and Saco—all screw vessels of five hundred and ninety-three tons each. There are now nearly completed the wooden iron-clad coast steamers Tonawanda, Miantonomah, Agamenticus, and Monadnock, of one thousand five hundred and sixty-four tons, drawing twelve feet of water, and having two turrets each, carrying two fifteen-inch guns. The Monadnock has been tried, and is found capable of achieving a maximum speed of eleven knots.

There are also in process of construction four other iron-clads of the same type, but larger, and to be faster. They are the Kalamazoo, Passaconaway, Quinsigamond and Shackamaxon, each of three thousand two hundred tons. The department has also constructed seventy-four wooden and iron-clad vessels of the Monitor type, with an aggregate tonnage of seventy-eight thousand one hundred tons. There are now in the navy, in active service, five hundred and fifty-eight steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of four hundred and eight thousand tons against the original twenty-six steamers and forty-nine thousand seven hundred tons with which the war commenced. Of this number, two hundred steamers, with an aggregate of two hundred and forty-one thousand tons, have been built.

A Parisian physician relates a curious case of poisoning by tobacco. A man had wrapped tobacco leaves around his body on the naked skin, in order to smuggle the article across the frontier, but the perspiration caused by walking in hot weather gave rise to the absorption of the active principle of the tobacco through the skin, which led to d